EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editor. Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man

and conditions in which we find ourselves placed, excites emotions of no ordinary kind. Since the friend, is the best chicken and poorest fowl one last volume-indeed, since the last number was can eat."" made up, one of our recent co-laborers has gone ter they had become old and tough. Of course to the "better land," to meet the hosts that have the chicken is no longer there. passed before him, and to enjoy the blessings of a life "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." We cannot suffer this occasion to pass without bestowing our tribute of bly, dealt justly, and loved mercy," and has left behind him a bright example which we should all do well to follow. This event also leads us to the thought that, since we first commenced our chiterial duties and labors to the Maine Farmer. editorial duties and labors to the Maine Farmer, brush him down—although in most cases he is a whole generation has passed away—have left blanketed—and with snow upon his legs and anthis mortal prison house, thrown off its clogs of earth in the form of the natural body, and taken bedding but the manure of the previous day. The the more etherial forms of spiritual existence. horse is of course fed, but this is about all. If a

order to prevent, as much as was in their power, horses, and the hard treatment to which they are all forward movements from an older to a better state of things. Most of these too have passed away, but they are not all dead yet. A retrospect over the ground passed since the first number of Having alluded above in a single word to an alluded above in a single word to a above in a single word to an alluded above in a single word to an allu over the ground passed since the first number of the Maine Farmer was issued, proves that the world has moved, and moved pretty rapidly too.

Like the shadow upon the diel its progress is Like the shadow upon the dial, its progress is fatigued from hard work. No horse should be noted by the spaces and changes marked from one fed, either with hay or grain, on being put into inspection to the other, rather than by any perceptible motion observed while watching for its actual velocity. Encouraged therefore by the an hour afterwards watered, and then grained. successful accomplishment of much good, as we believe, during the past, we shall continue to liable to suffer from attacks of disease. Regularpress forward with renewed zeal and increased ity in feeding is by all means indispensable.—s. hope and faith for the future. Aided most essentially, as we have been, and shall undoubtedly continue to be, by the cordial sympathies and la- We some time ago mentioned the fact to our bors of the farmers and mechanics, to whose use readers that some experimenting horticulturist and benefit our paper is devoted, possessing, as we had found the common June Berry or Shadbush, trust, their steadfast confidence and good will, we which blossoms so full of white blossoms early in shall press forward to the consummation of still the spring, an excellent stock on which to engraft greater good. Although war and contention— apples or pears. It belongs to the same natural the direct curse that can befall a people—over- al order of the apple and pear, and the older botshadows our beloved nation, and traitors without, anists placed in the same genus with their (Pyrus and traitors within are trying to move heaven and Arbutifolia.) Modern botanists have now made earth to destroy the Union and overthrow our a new genus of it called Aronia. They grow wild Government, while life and health remain, we all over the northern and western States. We shall continue to urge forward every possible improvement among the industrial classes-every and St. John last fall, and gathered fruit from public as well as private virtue in social life, and them. Either of the species will make good a strong and indefatigable research at all times stocks to engraft upon. A writer in the Gardenand seasons to develope the nature and strength of every resource, agricultural, mechanical or Slough, of Illinois, strongly recommends the commercial, that God Almighty has given us. To dwarf species for this purpose. He says he found this we devote our life and strength, till we too it growing wild on the top of the Alleghany mounare summoned to pass over the river whose waters tains, where it grew from three to five feet high.

ume of the Farmer. To those who continue with creased from layers or seeds, but not so easily us in the work, we renewedly proffer our cordial from cuttings. love and confidence, pledging them untiring concert of action in every effort for good. To those in Maine who have a mind to experiment with perity and happiness may attend them forever.

When the hen fever was at its height, the tree of this kind is a handsome object. Asiatic fowls, such as Javas, Burhampootras, Co- We should use all the means put into our hilation as distinct breeds. Both states of things itable. were wrong. The old proverb that " truth lies in the mean," will apply to individuals of poultrydom as well as to any thing else. We are glad Now !-Yes, now cover up your plants, vines to find that there is a little returning common sense as it regards these breeds. Although we did not take part in the poultry speculating mania, we have had and still keep some of the breeds pure and among them the Ruff St. breeds pure, and among them the Buff Shanghais.

We have found them good layers when young, and good setters and faithful mothers. When properly fed while in their chickenhood, they fatten kindly, and afford a good amount of settings. When the setting and the setting amount of settings that you ought to have; and don't forget to report to us if they are injured by it. Say nothing about the increased crops you get next year.—Waterville Mail. " chicken fixins," notwithstanding the length of their legs. In this we have thought we were a

the Working Farmer on our side. The Shanghais must take courage. In the last number of his paper, speaking in reference to this subject, he says: says:
"We are sorry to find that the Shanghais are is over-ripe.

think it equal to a partridge. Our first introduc-tion to this variety was at the table of a house-keeping bachelor, living in the country, and noted for fine things: he caimed that his chickens The commencement of the Thirtieth Volume of the Maine Farmer, under all the circumstances and conditions in which we find ourselves placed A Word on the Care of Horses.

so rapidly losing their popularity; not that we are fond of the Shanghai fowl, nor do we know that they have any superior merit as layers, but we do know that a Shanghai chicken when boil-

ed is better than any other chicken; indeed, we

As a rule adapted to general application, farm-As a rule adapted to general application, farmers do not take sufficiently good care of their farm horses, although we believe they receive better care than the other stock of the farm. In speaking of care we do not mean to be understood that watering and feeding is all that is required of the farmer in tending his stock; albeit, clear water and good feed are most essential matters in the business. Let any of our every day farmers go into a livery or hotel-stable, and see the rubbing, attention and kind usage given to a horse that has been driven eight or ten miles, and he would stare in astonishment, ask if they always gave horses been driven eight or ten miles, and he would stare in astonishment, ask if they always gave horses bly, dealt justly, and loved mercy," and has left and talk conclude that they would feel better for

the more etherial forms of spiritual existence. Memory is busy in calling up before us many a staunch friend who, in the early days of the Farmer, watched over its welfare, and help us in giving it not only "a local habitation and a name," but aiding in giving it a character for independence of thought and practical usefulness. A few still remain on earth, but the greater part of them have joined the innumerable hosts that throng the have joined the innumerable hosts that throng the down in his own wet garments. The care is an other world, and in their places stand younger even one. The horse is an animal, the man, in associates fighting the battles of life with the this instance, is no more. Both need kind treatcombined advantages of the experience and imment; and the man who goes to bed without huprovements of their predecessors, and the sug-

provements of their predecessors, and the suggestions and discoveries of their own minds, stimulated by the activity of this "go-ahead" age

We also hold in vivid remembrance a few of the "old fogies" of that day, who, although harnessed with others to the car of progress, not only ridiculed every attempt to establish an agricultural with others to the car of progress, not only ridius. "Nothing," he continues, "surprises a stranger more, on visiting this country for the first point was to ascertain the insect's locality or burrow in the apple tree. It was the 20th of May, and I wanted to find it in the pupa state if possible. Selecting an old tree, I began looking for the casting or sawdust like excrement which they push from their holes and falling at the bottom of the tree in a heap, betrays their presence. Finding some castings, I drew away the dirt from the collar of the Eddy, Corinth. Best do. 1 year old, John D. Tilton, Charleston. Best do. bull calf, Noah Bar-

June Berry or Shadbush. wash the shores both of mortal and immortal life. He also says that for a stock for dwarfing pears With such determinations, with such hopes he does not know its equal. It is hardy, sound, and aspirations, we enter upon this Thirtieth Volhealthy and long lived. They may be easily in-

new patrons who now commence a walk in our dwarf apples and dwarf pears, to try this kind of company, we extend the right hand of fellowship stock. The quince has mostly been used for this and to those who find it necessary to discontinue, purpose, but the quince is not so hardy as the we extend our thanks for the help they have here- Shadbush. It will not stand our winters so well, tofore given us, and an earnest wish for that pros- while this, being a native, is perfectly hardy. We should think some of the hardier and earlier pears might be grown upon it in the Madawaska region. Apples will grow upon them, and a dwarf apple-

chin China, Chittagongs and Shanghais, were sold hands by a kind Providence to multiply our fruit at a high figure. Prices ruled altogether out of resources, and we think, with a little care, those reason. When the fever turned the poor biddies who have but little garden space—as in cities experienced the other extreme of treatment. They and villages—could thus get up a miniature orwere neglected, ridiculed, and came near to anni- chard that would be both ornamental and prof-

Best Time for Cutting Grain.

their legs. In this we have thought we were a little odd, as almost every one seems as if they considered themselves in duty bound to abuse a "Shanghigh" as a matter of course.

We are glad, however, to find Br. Mapes, of the Warting F. ble portion of the grain, particularly if the crop

Communications.

it, and a few are able to give, from their own ob-servation, a clear and full account of its life and nabits. Probably not more than one in a hunflight tends to prevent observation. Wishing to obtain a well authenticated specimen of the perfect insect for my cabinet, and to study its habits somewhat, particularly in its advanced stage of transformation, I made some experiments which I give, accompanied by a few results of transformation of the West Penobscot Agricultural Society held at East Corinth, Sept. 24th, 1861, the following awards were made:

it eats outward towards the bark, leaving nothing between it and the air but the bark of the tree. Durham cow, to Thos. II. Norcross, Charleston. At this time or just previous, it has ceased eating and ejecting, and has filled its passage for two or three inches below, with shreds or fragments of wood from an eighth to three-quarters of an inch in length, torn off with its powerful jaws, statement of the first off with the form of the first off with the form of the first off with the form of the first off with the and securely plugged up its path to keep out intruders, leaving a clear space some larger than its body, where it remains during the second win-Ritchie, Corinth; 2d, John Chandler, do 1, 2d, Corinthi, and Corinthia and Corinthia

and dig but a short time, for just at the base of the tree in the wood I found the borer, but it Best full blood Devon bull, P. M. Butters, Exer beaten, having been exposed to the air during the past autumn and winter. However, I took Charleston; 2d, M. Ritchie, Corinth; 3d, M. E. until I found the starting point of the passage. Then taking a small stick I forced it gently up the passage, measured the length it pierced on M. Eddy the outside, and cut into the wood through the Corinth. bark; then taking off the bark I continued up the trunk stripping up the bark a little over an inch wide as I proceeded. Occasionally the wood looked dark colored, showing the discoloration produced by the enemy inside. At the height of about eighteen inches I came to the extremity of is retreat or passage where he had bored through the wood, leaving nothing but the bark between the passage and the air. Cutting a little and examining closely, I discovered the pupa nicely lodged in the passage just a little below the hole. As it was not my intention to destroy it but to obtain a perfect insect, I drew back the strip of bark and tied it down as it had remained previously, and left it. On visiting it a couple of days afterwards I found it empty—a woodpecker had been before me and borne off the prize. He had sound-ed the tree with his bill, found the hollow place, pecked through and devoured the pupa. I consoled myself with the idea that it was his lawful orey and there were enough left to answer my

Experiment 2d. Bearing my woodpecker friend in mind, I proceeded in search of No. 2. Having found the burrow following nearly the same operations as in the first, I firmly fitted a small piece of glass over the pupa through which I could watch the movements and changes. In a few days this one died, I know not what caused it, perhaps the light. I think this method pracable, provided the glass be covered with the bark, and shall attempt the experiment again. At the time I obtained another pups which I placed in alcohol with the former larva, thus ilstrating the third state or stage of the insect's transformations. This pupa was white color, soft, three-quarters of an inch long; limbs and antennæ well developed; wings but partially antennæ well developed; wings but partially developed, but all sufficiently to show the charac

Experiment 3d. Remembering the old saying, beware of the third time, I commenced searching for a subject for my third experiment. I found

is partly in leaf.

June 10th, examined the pupa; the thighs and Experimental Entomology---No. 1.

Subject—The Appletree Borer. Saperda bivitiata. Among the myriads of insects of which it is the province of Entomology to treat, one of the most injurious, and usually considered the best known, is the apple tree borer. Every facility of the samined the pupa; the thighs and eyes are of a jet black color, the remainder of the body remains unchanged. June 14th, head, thorax and legs of perfect insect, well developed; color, brownish black; elytra, or wing cases partially developed. June 20th, come forth a perfect insect by apparently throwing aside only the is the province of Entomology to treat, one of the most injurious, and usually considered the best known, is the apple tree borer. Every fruit grower has had occasion to know the larva or worm, and has destroyed many of them and with the majority, this is all; they have seen the result, but are ignorant of the causes. One out of ten, perhaps, can give you the whole history of the insect just as he had read, not learned it, and a few are able to give, from their own observed. ten jointed.

Belfast, 1861.

For the Maine Farmer. dred ever saw the perfect insect, as its nocturnal West Penobscot Agricultural Society. At the seventh Annual Exhibition of the West

of transformation, I made some experiments which I give, accompanied by a few remarks for a better understanding of the subject.

Like most other insects, the existence of the apple tree borer is divided into four periods or stages, termed metamorphoses. Thus, first the egg; second, the larva; third, the pupa; fourth, the imago. The larva, or worm state, is when the borer is most destructive, or at least when its injury is obvious, and it is in this form that it is most generally known; the pupa, or chrysalis, is its dormant state, or when it undergoes its last transformation into the imago or perfect state, which is a winged beetle, that lives for a period, J. Guppy, Corinth; 2d, Wm. O. Colbath, Exewhich is a winged beetle, that lives for a period, J. Guppy, Corinth; 2d, Wm. O. Colbath. Exedeposits its eggs and dies. The beetle or perfect ter. Best 3-year-old colt to George W. Crane, insect, flying by night in late May or in June, Kenduskeag; 2d, Chas. Herrick, Corinth; 3d, lays its eggs on the bark, generally at the bottom of the trunk or collar of the tree; the warm sun Charleston. Best 2-year-old colt to Henry L. hatches these in a few days, and a small grub comes forth which begins eating the bark, in-keag; 3d, Jos. Richardson, Corinth; 4th, George creasing rapidly in size, enters and eats the soft sap wood, boring and eating a roundish space, and downward toward the root where, half grown, duskeag; 3d, J. M. Eddy, Corinth.

it remains the first winter, and early next spring Best mileh cow to M. E. Rice, Stetson; 2d do. commences eating upward, and slightly inward towards the centre of the tree. It has now nearly arrived at maturity, and as autumn approaches

| Dist line Cow to M. E. Rice, Stetson; 2d do., same; 3d, E. S. Hunting, Corinth; 4th, C. Cochran, do. Best stock cow to M. E. Rice, Stetson; 2d, C. Cochran, Corinth; 3d, M. E. Rice, Stetson; ter, transforms to a pupa, from which comes forth the perfect insect or beetle, in the spring in last of May and in June, and again deposits its eggs which pass through the above changes.

Experiment 1st. The first point was to ascerblood Devon heifer, 2 years old, C. Cochran, Corinth; 3d, M. Ritchie, Corinth. Best full blood Devon heifer calf, M. Ritchie, Corinth; 2d,

was in the larva or worm state, and in the second eter; 2d, Paul Ham, Charleston. Best do. 1 year year of its existence, having worked the previous old, E. C. Morrill, Corinth. Best grade bull, J. season at the juncture of the root with the trunk H. Mayo, Exeter; 2d, M. Ritchie, Corinth. Best where it had staid during the past winter, and do. calf, Ornan Folsom, Corinth.

Best buck, Jewett Sanborn, Charleston; 2d, C. The castings were new, most of them, and slight- Cochran, Corinth; 3d, Peabody Doc, Bradford.

y gummy, betraying present work. As those in he pupa state ceased throwing out their excrerill, do. Best ewe lambs, C. Cochran; 2d, A. M. ments last season, I might have known that the castings beneath their burrow would look weath-

the worm or borer and preserved it in alcohol as it illustrated one stage of its life. I then continued my search. Looking on the other side of the tree I found some castings that looked as if made the previous year, as they were not moldy or new. My next act was to examine the trunk of the tree for about two feet above the castings. f the tree for about two feet above the castings. year-old steers, Benj. F. Walker, Charleston; 2d of the tree for about two feet above the castings. If there had been holes in the trunk the insect had secaped. Borers generally make their pass-ages directly upward in the trunk of the tree old steers, M. Ritchie, Corinth; 2d, Wesley T. Rhompson, Dexter; 3d, John Thissell, Wesley T. Rhompson, Dexter; 3d, John Thissell, Corinth; 4th, Castings and dead wood at the bottom of the tree old steers, M. Ritchie, Corinth; 2d, Wesley T. Thompson, Dexter; 3d, Geo. Ulmer, Corinth; 4th, Castings and dead wood at the bottom of the tree old steers, Benj. F. Walker, Charleston; 2d, Wesley T. Rhompson, Dexter; 3d, John Thissell, Corinth; 2d, Wesley T. Rhompson, Dexter; 3d, John Thissell, Corinth; 2d, Wesley T. Rhompson, Dexter; 3d, John Thissell, Corinth; 2d, Wesley T. Rhompson, Dexter; 3d, John Thissell, Corinth; 2d, Wesley T. Rhompson, Dexter; 3d, John Thissell, Corinth; 2d, Wesley T. Rhompson, Dexter; 3d, John Thissell, Corinth; 2d, Wesley T. Rhompson, Dexter; 3d, John Thissell, Corinth; 2d, Wesley T. Rhompson, Dexter; 3d, John Thissell, Corinth; 2d, Wesley T. Rhompson, Dexter; 3d, Geo. Ulmer, Corinth; 2d, Wesley T. Rhompson, Dexter; 3d, John Thissell, Corinth; 2d, Wesley T. Rhompson, Dexter; 3d, John Thissell, Corinth; 2d, Wesley T. Rhompson, Dexter; 3d, John Thissell, Mesley T. Rhomps 3d, John Dunfee, do. Best pair steer calves, J. M. Eddy; 2d, Sylvester Eddy; 3d, M. Ritchie,

Best winter apples, J. P. Sinclair, Levant; 2d, S. W. Foss, Charleston; 3d, Timothy R. Shaw, Exeter; 4th, J. B. Foss, Charleston; 5th, E. C. Tebbets, Exeter; 6th, Stephen Haskell, Levant. Best fall apples, J. B. Foss, Charleston; 2d, J. P. Sinclair, Levant; 3d, E. F. Crane, Kenduskeng; 4th Stephen Haskell, Levant; 5th, S. W. Foss, Charleston; 6th, T. R. Shaw, Exeter. Best pears, J. B. Sinclair, Levant; 2d, T. R. Shaw, Exeter; 3d, J. B. Foss, Charleston; 4th, Stephen Haskell, Levant. Best plums, B. W. Towle, Exeter; 2d, M. H. French, Corinth; 3d, J. B. Foss, Charleston. Best grapes, J. P. Sinclair, Levant; 2d, Wm. Grinnell, Excter. A gratuity to each of the following:—for jelly to Mrs. B. F. Richards, Exeter, and Miss Ellen S. Foss, Charleston; honey, to Mathew Ritchie, Corinth; maple sugar, to Mrs. David Jones, Corrinna; currant wine and cider, to Mrs. T. J. Guppy, ry jam, to Mrs. D. Jones, Corrinna; specimens of apples, M. H. French, Corinth, Peabody Doe, and E. C. Tibbetts, Exeter.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Best June butter, Mrs. B. Baston, Levant; 2d, Mrs. Daniel Silver, Garland; 3d, M. E. Rice, Stetson; 4th, Mrs. J. M. Herrick, Corinth. Best fall butter, M. E. Rice, Stetson; 2d, Mrs. E. S. Hunting, Corinth; 3d, Mrs. D. M. Haskell, Garland; 4th, N. D. Walker, Exeter. Best cheese, Mrs. Stephen Steward, Newport; 2d, Mrs. Clember 18th Charles Control ent Tobie, Corinth ; 3d, Mrs. Daniel Silver, Gar land; 4th, Mrs. D. M. Haskell, Garland. MANUFACTURERS.

Best fulled cloth, Mrs. Stephen Steward, Newport; best woolen flannel, Mrs. Daniel Silver, Garland; 2d, Mrs. Thomas Allen, Stetson; 3d Mrs. B. W. Towle, Exeter; best cot and wool flannel, Mrs. E. Cowan, Exeter; best carpeting, Mrs. B. W. Towle, Exeter; 2d, Mrs. E. T. Cana small tree, a yellow Bellflower of two inches in best stripe frocking, Mrs. David Jones, Corrindiameter, which, during the past two years had na; best hearth rug, Mrs. Jacob Eastman, do.; been completely girdled by the borers. The entire sap wood was gone, leaving only the heart of Eastman, do.; 4th, Mrs. Hannah N. Norcross, the tree. In cutting around the collar I found two borers in the larva state, one a year and the other two years old. It is my opinion that they sometimes continue three years in the larva state. On examination I found a pupa far up the trunk.

Herrick, do.; 4th, Mrs. Hannah N. Norcross, Charleston; best quilt, Mrs. Jacob Eastman, Extend two years old. It is my opinion that they sometimes continue three years in the larva state. On examination I found a pupa far up the trunk.

Herrick, do.; best woolen blankets, Mrs. B. W. As I wished to try an experiment on saving the life of the tree, and for that purpose it would be necessary to cut into the burrow of the borer, I determined to remove the pupa. So taking a leston; 2d, Mrs. David Jones, Corrinna; best dead apple tree limb I removed the bark and woolen yarn, Mrs. Phebe Brown, Exeter; 2d, found a cavity in the wood three inches long and Mrs. D. M. Haskell, Garland; a gratuity was

live wood, making the barks unite, and covered all the wounds with wax.. June 11th, the tree is partly in leaf.

H. Worth; autumn leaf picture, Mrs. J. Eastman; cone picture frame, Master O. W. Eastman; birdskin blanket, Dr. J. B. Wilson; lambskin mat, Mrs. Stephen Steward; picture frames, Misses S. F. & H. F. Chase; wax work and cushon toilet, Miss J. D. Cochran; fancy bead work, Miss Henrietta Spencer; silk and velvet work, Misses Maria, Mercy Gay; hair wreaths, Mrs. Edmonds, and Miss Mercy Gay; set hair welry, Miss Amanda P. Clark; boquets, Mrs.

T. Carleton, and Miss Abby Winchester.

IMPLEMENTS. Sward and seed ploughs, first premium on each Timothy R. Shaw, Exeter; best cultivator to Mace Grinnell, Exeter

GARDEN VEGETABLES Best specimen, E. B. Stackpole, Kenduskeag 2d, Thomas H. Norcross, Charleston; 3d, C. Cochran, Corinth; 4th, J. P. Sinclair, Levant.

For the Maine Farmer. China Agricultural Society.

The China Agricultural Society held their and this must be kept clean and bright at all times. The Frenchman tucks up his cuffs, and nual meeting Nov. 2, 1861. The meeting was and puts a gallon of water into his sauce pan or called to order by the President. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The full beginning were read and approved.

the first Tuesday in every month, at six P. M., cessive heat. Here the contents will simmer.

A special meeting of the China Agricultural cociety was held at the school house in district hours, the cook will put a few slices of bread No. 6, Nov. 19. Subject of discussion: Are Town Shows and Fairs profitable? The discussion was opened by Eli Jones and Stephen B. Clark. Messrs. Jackson, Crossman, and others, spoke on arate dish, and the vegetables amalgamated to a the question with much interest. Some were not most savory and nourishing mass upon another quite sure of the good affect of such shows, from dish. Here then, are three dishes—one of the the fact they exhibited so much corruption. best soups in the world, equal to the Jullien; Others thought it created an interest among splendid bouilli with all the muscle of the meat farmers which induced them to compete with reduced to a nutritive jelly; and a melange of each other in relation to growing stock of vari- vegetables, wholesome and most appetising. ous kinds, and to try experiments in planting, you have not all the vegetables here named, subsowing, and in the different ways of using mastitute those which you have. Turnip tops, green nure. Some suggested plowing in green manure, others thought it better to spread on the top and harrow or cultivate it in. It was generally agreed that manure should be allowed to get well rotted before the escape of the animal matter before being used. Mr. Hanson from Bangor, thought the use of green wayners the entry state of the color of prime Madeira. By the thought the use of green manure the cause of so many destructive insects in the grass land and the flavor of the soup, but it should not be among our grain crops, and if we did not stop the use of it we should have almost an entire for it. failure of our grain crops. He thought our crops not so wholesome for food for mankind on this account. The suggestions of Mr. H. are worthy which are a valuable addition. Sweet herbs, the attention of the farming community.

China, Dec. 2, 1861.

Agricultural Miscellany.

Manurial Resources of the Farm.

It is a good maxim of husbandry, that "a good farm, like a good joint of meat, only requires basting with its own dripping," or in other words, that it will furnish of itself sufficient fertilizing material to keep up its maximum productiveness. As a general rule we may rely upon his statement, and we propose here to offer nints on some of the manurial resources of the

The first grand resource of the farmer will be the plowing under of greensward, the thicker and heavier the more effective, to enrich the soil for other crops. Without grass, as a manure, we

very foundation of profitable farming, as may be circumstances, two crops may be realized in a seen from several points of view. And first, as single season. successive grain crops. The decomposition of the taste must be cultivated, and then it becomes as abundant roots and stems of the grass supplies fascinating as the tomato or olive.

As to the culture of the fig, there is nothing

practice of stock feeding, and especially is and then to shovel upon them

nure—for keeping up and increasing the fertility more difficult of being protected.

of his farm—is not only to pasture and fodder ing should be delayed as long in stock, but to fatten them by the aid of the grain products of the farm. This course will not only largely increase the amount of manure, but will give it, under proper management, a much greater effective value as a fertilizer. It was a maxim of an excellent farmer. Mr. Coke late Forled of an excellent farmer, Mr. Coke, late Earl of Leicester, "that the value of farm yard manure is in proportion to what it is made of. If cattle eat straw—they are all straw together." And to come to an authority at home, John Johnston has advocated this course as the most effective and profitable for improving the value of our farms.

tions of the country. These contain vast supplies words of Prof. Johnston) "it is only necessary to mix half-dried peat with any substance which undergoes rapid spontaneous decomposition, when it will more or less become infected with the same tendency to decay, and will thus be rendered capable of ministering to the growth of cultivated plants." We have in former volumes given considerable attention to this subject, but its importance will allow of its frequent recall upon the at-

found a cavity in the wood three inches long and just the size of the burrow; the lower part of this I filled with the shreds of wood from the burrow and on top placed the pupa, handling it carefully, placing it in the natural position, replaced the bark covering the pupa as on the tree, and placed the piece of wood containing the pupa in a vertical position in the receptacle where I keep other puppe for the purpose of witnessing their transformations. Here let me leave the pupa a short time, and tell you what I did to save the tree which I told you was completely girdled. I sawed into the new live wood both above and below the girdle, cut away half the thickness of the tree and inserted a piece of upon most farms might supply another valuable resource for improving their productiveness. The liquid manure of stock, the slops of the kitchen and wash-room, the contents of privies, refuse deepest guano bed. other things cumbering our back yards and befouling our cellars and store-rooms, would form a
compost heap of great richness and no inconsiderable value. But we must leave the subject with

Thirty millions of dollars have been received in this country from England, since the year
began, for breadstuffs. The corn crop of the
United States in 1860 is estimated at nine hunour interested readers, hoping each will look about him and see what are and how he can best lions in 1850, and three hundred and seventy-

A Cheap and Palatable Dish.

The following extract forms part of an interesting editorial in a late number of the Press:
Every Frenchman seems to have been born with a natural aptitude for cooking. Therefore, the French rank among the very wisest of mankind, according to the philosophical aphorism which defines man to be a cooking animal. Hence, no doubt, the sagacious remark that there is reason

in roasting eggs.

For example, rations are served out, and we will say that three soldiers receive four or five pounds of beef or mutton—beef more usual. An English mess would not well know what to do with this, nor with the vegetables which accompany it, which, at any rate, can probably be pur-

pany it, which, at any rate, can probably be purchasable at a low price. The Frenchman makes a pot au feu out of his beef or mutton—a dish which the greatest epicure would eat with pleasure. Here is how he would do it—how he would make the pot au feu, which is the most national dish of France.

There must be an iron sauce pan to cook in,

called to order by the President.

of last meeting were read and approved.

The following officers were chosen for the en
He adds three tablespoonfuls of salt and one of

He adds three tablespoonfuls of salt and one of suing year:
Eli Jones, President; Alfred Marshall, Thos.
Stevens, Silas F. Jepson, Vice Presidents; C. K.
Evans, Secretary and Cor. Sec'y; Wm. Crosman,
Evans, S Evans, Secretary and Cor. Sec'y; Wm. Crosman, Treasurer; Benj. Jepson, Librarian; Eli Jones, Rollin Reed, Wm. Crossman, Alfred H. Jones, John Jones, Aaron Davis, John C. Varney, S. B. Clark, Levi Jackson, Executive Committee.

The society voted to hold their stated meetings where there still will be a continuous but not extended to the contents with the contents will simmer. and to hold others in different parts of the town as it may be invited.

Now and then he will add a very little cold water, which makes the mixture clear. After the

> chopped small, add to the flavor. The animal part of the dish may be beef, mutton, venisonany fresh meat served out to the soldiers, as circumstances permit. The French cook this dish f theirs in an earthen pipkin, with a close fitting lid and a handle at each side. This pipkin is rotund in the middle, and narrows down towards the bottom. It is fire proof. There are just such pipkins to be found in any china-ware shop in any village. The American pipkin has there or four short stumps of feet, and rests easily on a stove, or on the corner of the fire. Slow cooking makes the dish what it is, and these pipkins are just fit for it. The French peasant has little more than one meal per day, but this is the pot au feu, and capital it is. Even when there is no meat, which is often the case among the laboring classes in France, the vegetables alone dressed

Raising Figs at the North.

should find it much more difficult to keep up the fertility of our farms. No other crop is so constant in growth, early and late, and under all kinds of treatment, as that of the different grasses. No other returns so great a burden of vegetable growth to the soil, and at the same time furnishes so valuable a supply of food for stock, in both summer and winter forage, as this much neglected, yet everywhere present, product of the soil, and at the same time furnishes to valuable a supply of food for stock, in both summer and winter forage, as this much neglected, yet everywhere present, product of the soil and gathered, not as single specimens, but in oil.

The growing clover and the grasses lie at the

above hinted, plowing under a thick, heavy grass sward furnishes an ample manuring for several ed by those to whom it is a new sensation. The

having a greater money value to the farmer.—
Hence it may be good policy for the farmer to give a large share of his labor and attention to producing a heavy growth of grass on all lands to the culture of the ng, there is nothing difficult. The chief requisite is to protect the in precisely the same manner as the tender varieties of the raspberry, viz., by covering with when devoted to this crop, knowing that this most cheaply and effectively prepares his soil for the production of other crops.

In another point, we see that grass growing the production of the crops.

In another point, we see that grass growing the content of the production of the crops. tends to improvement, when it is produced for the consumption of animals upon the farm. We then undermining and throwing the tree, so that can have no better resource for manure than in all the branches and canes lie upon the ground; true of sheep and fattening stock, and in a thoroughly bury them beyond the reach of the degree of all the animals of the farm. Indeed frost, taking care to so leave the ground that all

it has become an axiom of husbandry that stock keeping must have a place in the management of every farm to render it profitable for a course of years.

There is a decided advantage achieved in this process in the way of root pruning, which prevents the plant developing too much into a tree A second grand resource of the farmer for ma- shape, and thereby rendering it, as years increase,

Fattening Turkeys.

A writer in the Germantown Telegraph furnishstraw alone, the dung is straw alone; the cattle es that journal with the following statement:—are straw, the farm is straw, and the farmer is Much has been published of late in our agricultural journals in relation to the alimentary properties of charcoal. It has been repeatedly "High feeding," says he, "would make higher manuring, by both making a larger quantity and a much better quality."

A third grand resource may be found in the inexhaustible muck-beds so abundant in most section.

There contain vast supplies any other food, and this, too, in a shorter time than on most nutritive grains. I made an experiment, and must say that the result surprised me, keys were confined in a pen, and fed on meal, boiled potatoes and oats. Four others of the tions of the country. These contain vast supplies of "highly-concentrated vegetable food, not only partly cooked, but seasoned," to quote Dana's "Muck Manual." It has been found, by many extensive and repeated experiments, that (in the words of Prof. Johnston) "it is only necessary to words of Prof. Johnston) "it is only necessary to half-dried peat with any substance which under the property of same broods were also at the same time confined day, when there was a difference of one and a half pounds each in favor of the fowls which had been supplied with the charcoal, they being much the fattest, and the meat greatly superior in point of tenderness and flavor.

The deepest deposit of guano known tention of our readers.

The fertilizing matters allowed to run to waste of three centuries would not exceed one third of

Educational.

Letters to the Governor .-- No. VI.

OUR SCHOOL ARMY.

MY DEAR SIR:— You have just dispatched to the seat of war another regiment, said to be not inferior in soldierly qualities to any that has before left the State;—and commanded by an able officer, Col. Caldwell, drawn directly from a captaincy in our school army. We have released him, and others with him, from important posts at home, only because the country has, just at

this time, a stronger claim to their services.

While this regiment was well furnished in ther respects, it was matter of surprise to some other respects, it was matter of surprise to some persons, that they were allowed to leave entirely unarmed; especially when there are so many arms in the State,—muskets of all descriptions, rifles and smooth bore,—shot guns, long and short,—fowling pieces, double-barreled and single,—fint-locks and percussions,—breech-loading and muzzle-loading; to say nothing of a few old king's arms, which would respond with a blaze of patriotism, should they be summoned again into the service of the country! These arms, no doubt, would be cheeffully contributed, or could doubt, would be cheeffully contributed, or could

doubt, would be cheerfully contributed, or could be bought up at a low figure, and thus a large expense be saved to the State and country!

But the absurdity of a serious proposition to conomise in this way, in the arming of our sol diers, is obvious to a child. It is expected that rms of the very best kinds, with the latest welltested improvements, will be put into the hands of our men; with reference both to their personal afety, and to their efficiency in the field. No reasonable expense is to be regarded in procuring them. The friends of the men who were sacrificed in the unfortunate affair of Ball's Bluff, were exited to the highestpitch of indignation, by upposed discovery that some of the companies engaged in that fight were supplied with inferior rms, or a kind ofarms not adapted to the ser-

vice required. Is the equipment of our school army a matter o much less importance, that the arms which have come down from former generations, howver inferier in quality and various en pattern are good enough for our yeung soldiers on the field of knowledge? Because many an old volume which did our fathers and mothers good service. may still be found in excellent preservation, and because with them the young ideas of that time were taught to shoot well, must we be compelled to retain them in every camp and drill-room? On the other hand, the opposite evil of laying aside a really efficient weapon,—one to which a soldier has become accustomed,—for another not essentially better, and to which he is not accustomed, would be equally unwise. It should be known first, by the most careful experimenting, that the change will be an improvement. Govrnment proceeds in this way in ordering a change in our arms, or an improvement in their construc-tion. The old flint-lock, for example, was re-tained until it was demonstrated beyond a question that the percussion lock was far superior Then the change was made throughout the entiservice, as fast as it could be done, and the cld

pattern entirely discarded. -In this way only could be avoided a third and reater error; namely the use of different kinds of weapons in the same department of the service. rifle of long range and a horse pistol are not adapted to the same sort of service, and should not be used by soldiers of the same company. A broadside discharged from guns of unequal range

and caliber would be but poorly effective in the reduction of a well-manned battery.

Our lesson of to-day, then, drawn from the army for the benefit of the school, is very short and simple. It is only this, that old books, how-ever valuable in their day, cannot be expected to retain their places in the schools, when those of decidedly superior character are ready to dis-place them; that new books should not be introduced, save for the best reasons, and after the most thorough testing; and that when a change is made, it should extend to all the schools, or classes, or grades, of any district or town, in such a way as to secure a uniformity in the books used for the several branches of study; a uniformity without which a proper classification is impos-

Examined by these simple suggestions of mili-tary science, our school tactics will be found wretchedly defective. While the old king's arms, the match-lock, and the flint-lock hang un-used, as curiosities of a past age, it is thought by some that the books of that age are as well adapted to the use of pupils now, as are the later issues of the press. In a way unphilosophical, we often seize upon the latest school-books, simply because newest, and press them into hasty use untested, and soon abandon them for something else, which may be better, or may be worse. An endless and perplexing variety of text-books has thus been introduced into our schools, producing confusion confounded, to the infinite disgust of parents who pay for them, children who study them, and teachers who use them. The only pleasant as-pect of things, is that which presents itself to the eye of "enterprising publishers," and the adroit and persuasive agents who expatiate upon the ce of their wares, and pocket the profits

Waiting the opportunity to present the subject Yours, very respectfully.

EDWARD P. WESTON.

Gorham, Nov. 20, 1861.

Reading for Amusement.

Dr. Dewey has in the Christian Examiner some ust remarks on the distinction between reading for mere entertainment or amusement, and reading for improvement. "I do not know what a makes any distinction here; who never conceives that he has anything to do with the wonderful faculty of thought but to amuse it. An ordinarily industrious man feels obliged, in common de cency, to proportion his recreation to his business; and it is indecent for an intellectual being to give up all his hours for mental culture to mere entertainment." Hence he lays it down as a rule, that every person desirous of strengthen-his or her mind, should from time to time read some hard book—that is, some book which will demand close attention, and thoroughly exercise the reasoning faculty. So discursive and dissipating, as we may say, are our modern habits of reading, and indeed our general range of modern literature, that we are quite inclined to agree with the doctor that it would be the best thing that could happen to many minds among us, to be rigidly shut up for two or three months to a single wise book, and thus be obliged to study one thing. So much news-reading, story-readi and reading for the mere luxury of reading, as practiced by our people, is about as bad as no reading at all. It is distracting, dissipating, and enervating to the mind. It is like a tree growing all to bark, or all to leaves, to insure its toppling over by its own weight for the lack of the solid timber to give it support.

How to get Repose in Old Age.

I strongly recommend you to follow the analogy f the body in seeking the refreshment of the aind. Everybody knows that both man and horse mind. Everybody knows that both man and horse are very much relieved and rested if, instead of lying down and falling asleep, or endeavoring to full asleep, he changes the muscles he put in operation; if, instead of level ground, he goes, up and down hill, it is a rest both to the man walking, and the horse which he rides—a different set of muscles is called into operation. So. I say, call into action a different class of faculties, apply your minds to other objects of wholesome food to yourselves as well as good to others, and, depend upon it, that is the true mode of getting repend upon it, that is the true mode of getting repose in old age. Do not overwork yoursel

Mr. H. P. WERKS will call upon subscribers in Lincoln and Knox Counties during the month of November. MR WARREN FULLER will call upon subscribers in

The War Cloud Extending.

Our foreign news this week is of unprecedente importance. The steamers Europa from Queenstown Dec. 1st, and the City of Washington Dec. 5th, bring intelligence of the reception of the news in England of the seizure of the rebel commissioners Slidell and Mason on board the British steamer, by Capt. Wilkes. With hardly an exception, the English press denounces the act as a wanton and premeditated insult to the British flag, and insist that full and instant reparation shall be demanded of car Government. If we may believe the excited statements of the London and Liverpool papers, it would seem also that the British government had actually yielded to the popular clamor by despatching an armed steamer to Annapolis. with a demand for the "restoration of Messrs. Slidell and Mason and prompt reparation for the outrage upon British rights." The comments of the French press upon the affair favors the view taken by their English cotemporaries that the only way to avoid a collision between the two countries, must be reparation and apology; and it is stated that the French Government sympathizes with England in regard to the course necessary to be taken by her in vindication of the honor of her

If the public feeling in Great Britain, and the disposition of the English Cabinet is correctly represented through the medium of the British press, it is clear that we are speedily to have another war upon our hands. It would seem that the only alternative presented us is submission or war. It is said that Lord Lyons is instructed to make a peremptory demand for reparation or his passports. If such is the fact, however unwelcome or unreasonable the alternative, we may as well make up our minds to meet it, and to meet it as becomes the inheritors of the freedom and glory won for us by our fathers in a similar conflict. It is true we are now engaged in a terrible struggle-one which may involve our national existence-and the increased odds thus ungenerousthe hopeless disintregation of this republic, or its subjugation to a foreign power; but the glory of national existence is inseparable from the preservation of national honor-and to yield to unjust demands so long as they can be resisted, is to surrender all that makes our national existence desirable. We may as well become in name as in fact a foreign dependency.

It is not to be supposed, however, that such a so suddenly and for such a cause. The rights of the world -are involved in the settlement of this and to their school-mates also. momentous question. No recognized civilized government would be justified in resorting to the bloody arbitrament of a question which could be settled by candid and friendly discussion. It is needless to say that there is no public sentiment in this country in favor of a war with England for any existing cause, nor do we doubt that such an event would be regarded as a terrible calamity by the English people. We believe that the upright statesmen of the two countries are capable of reaching a just and satisfactory solution of the Let both governments resolve to abide by the disagreement of opinion, and they are unable to died on both sides of the water, that wise counsels will yet prevail and the difficulty be peacefully and honorably settled

More Pork. A Gardiner correspondent writes us as follows:

pork served up for your readers, each week, I send you the following items for your columns: Coi Philip Larrabee, of Farmingdale, has slaughtered two pigs, seven months and a half old, weighing, one 358 lbs., and the other 315 lbs. Wharff, of Gardiner, killed a pig 8 months old, weighing 315 lbs."

Hereafter, in serving up these wonderful pork insist upon reserving a savory portion of the ani- dard of the Cavalry Regiment : mal for ourselves. Will they do us the favor to bear in mind that we shall be able to speak appreciatingly upon the subject only when furnished with a specimen sparer.b.

A correspondent furnishes us with an acteers for the war, raised by Col. Lewis Chase of that town. A bountiful collation was provided for the soldiers, after which an able address was delivered by Rev. A. W. Avery, followed by appropiate counsel and advice from the venerable Father Drinkwater of Norridgewock. The exercises were enlivened by appropriate music. Col. Chase and his brave men will go forward to their noble work followed by the best wishes and prayers of many loving and loyal hearts. The company is now in camp in this city, attached to

The Oxford Democrat states that Col. A. White of Buckfield, has recently purchased a full blood White Chester Boar for the improvement of stock in that town. The farmers in that region will find it for their advantage to improve the opportunity thus offered. It is undoubtedly the most profitable breed of swine which can be raised in this State. They attain good size, growing rapidly, and lay on fat with the most ordinary food. Indeed, it is almost an objection to the stock, as breeders, that it is so difficult to keep them in sufficiently low condition.

Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church were in session in this city on Wednesday and Thursday last. Sermons were preached by Bishop Burgess of Gardiner, Rev. Mr. Perry of Portland, and Rev. Mr. Niles of Wiscasset. At the Thursday evening service, addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Perry of Portland, Rev. Mr. Howard of Hallowell, and Rev. Mr. Ludlum of Lewiston.

Geo. Wilkes, Esq., the popular editor of

extracted and Mr. Wilkes is now doing well. The Young Men's Christian Association of this city, after an intermission of several months, Wm. A. Blake, Esq., a prominent and ac-

See to your Public Schools.

ficiencies, and wherein they could and ought to ernment : be improved. Now is the time to pay practical heed to those suggestions and to see what is notessary to place them in a condition to render them in the highest degree available and prefitable to the pupil.

There always is too much inattention to this matter. There is more danger of an increase of this apathy and listlessness in regard to this very important branch of problec instruction. The great and overwhelming excitement of the public mind in reference to the war and the results of thing else. But while we strain every nerve to rotect our government and to reinstate it into ts constitutional rights, we ought not to neglect the most valuable, practical patriotism.

traitors who have brought so much trouble and bly leave here in the course of next week. such grievous rebellion and war upon us, to have Col. Dow's regiment of Infantry, the 13th, of the masses in their own States the opportuni- service. ties of the rudiments of an education, and were The 14th and 15th regiments, Cols. Nickerson from the Union with or without cause, our weeks. common schools, without any special reference to The following are the officers of the five batter such questions, or to the results of such actions, ries of Light Artillery, so far as the appointment were guiding the young of the Free States in the have been announced principles of sound, practical knowledge, social First Battery-Capt., E. W. Thompson principles of sound, practical knowledge, social virtue and expansive and pure love of country.

Our children are taught by these invaluable institutions the value of good government. The Sam'l Paine, Jas. A. Hall; 2d Lt., Sam'l Fessimple but eternal principles of freedom and the senden. rights of man. Thus early taught, they become good citizens in time of peace, and reliable soldiers in time of war. They know when their government of the fourth Battery—Capt., J. G. Swett; 1st Lts., Ezekiel R. Mayo, Seth Emery, Jr.; 2d Lts., M. C. Burgess, Jos. W. Whitmore. Fourth Battery—Capt., O'Neil W. Robinson, ment is truly administered, they know the causes Jr.; 1st Lts., H. F. Eaton, L. M. S. Haynes; 2d of all national prosperity and national disturb-

one to watch with all the care of a parent the The Kennebec Journal states that a sixth batt common schools. No man or woman can be ex-ry of artillery has been raised mostly in Arooscused from this duty. Nobody can be neutral in took, and the same has been accepted by the Secly thrown into the scale against us, may result in belongs to every son and daughter in the land- McGilvery of Stockton, Captain; Edwin B. Dow young or old, rich or poor, high or low; and as of Portland, and G. H. Smith of Hodgdon, Lts. every one has some influence with somebody, this A considerable number of the horses have been influence should be devoted to the upholding the already obtained for the batteries. Messrs. Stanductive of good as possible.

to encourage the teachers in their difficult task lbs. and cost about \$115 each. by encouraging the young in their studies-in A company recruited for the Maine 21 regi-

THE TRUTH IN A NUTSHELL. In all the discussions of the question of the relations of slavery to the present struggle—whether the slaves of rebel For this reason, we learn that the hospital sermasters shall be emancipated as free men or confiscated as property—nothing we have seen presents the matter in so just and sound a point of view as the following of the following for t view as the following from the New York Ob- connection therewith. The several members of server one of the most conservative religious journals of the country :

of master and slave. It is to treat all honest and ing the volunteer regiments from Maine, will, for difficulty, and if the press on both sides of the loyal men alike. It is to treat all nonest and the same reason, be relieved from further duty. be referred to an intelligent friendly power, whose decision shall be binding upon both parties. We are not without hope, notwithstanding the bellione class of the community to another is not to The 11th regiment, under Col. Caldwell, is engerent language so freely and inconsiderately banbe regarded as an obstacle in the progress of our camped at Meridian Hill, in Washington. The armies, but all men, whatever may be their condition under the laws of the State, are to be treated as friends or enemies of the Union. We that \$340 would welcome the colored men of the South to families. the protection of the flag which the men of the South have deserted and defied.

In the revolted states, the armies of the Union go to enforce submission to righteous government and wholesome law, by putting down rebellion, is a friend, whether his skin is white or black.

"A gentleman presented himself to the Colonel with a very fine looking horse which he was depress. The following is the form of the allotsirous of selling. The horse suited the Col. to a ment roll to each company of volunteers: T, but before purchasing, the Col. wished to ascertain how he would stand the fire of the rebels.

ALLOTMENT ROLL OF Co. —, — REGIMENT UNITE He accordingly directed a squad of soldiers to load with blank cartridge, form into a line, and count of a farewell entertainment given by the loyal citizens of Fayette to the company of volunade the charge, the imaginary rebels let drive full in the face of the Colonel's horse, which caused tively indicated by us as assignees. him suddenly to settle back upon his haunches, and laid the Colonel out flat. Col. G. gathered himself up and terning to the soldiers coolly re-Boys you did just right! but d-n

that horse. We think it likely that the story may be true enough in every particular but that in which profane language is improperly put into the Colonel's mouth. It is well known that Col. Goddard is not a swearing man.

have been issued from the War Department to Dated ____, 186__, ___

1st. That no more regiments, batteries or indeof the War Department; those now forming in the various States will be completed under the directions of the Governors thereof, unless it be deemed more advantageous to the service to asmum standard prescribed by law. 2d. The re- of the same in the sum of \$15,000 each : Hon. cruiting service in the various States for the vol- Samuel Cony, Augusta; Hon. William Rowell, unteer forces already in the field, and for those Skovhegan; Hon. Geo. Downes, Calais; Hon.

Maine is Maj. J. W. T. Gardiner, U. S. A., to mer Percival, Eq., Waterville; Hon. Isaiah be stationed in this city.

Peterson's Magazine for January. The first number of a new volume—filled with a variety of win Flye, Esq., Damariscotta. These gentlemen Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, met with a serious accident in Washington, on Friday 6th inst., from which is saying much. Two novelets are com
Staff, is now with the Regiments on the Potomac, which he barely escaped with his life. While menced—one by Mrs. A. S. Stephens, and the other for the purpose of procuring the signatures of the taking a Derringer pistol from his pocket, it fell by Charles J. Peterson, the editor—the continuasoldiers to the Allotment Rolls, and otherwise faupon the floor, and discharging in the fall, the tion of which will be looked for with interest. ball entered the leg just above the knec, making a dangerous and painful wound. The ball was not overlook the claims of this old favorite. Published by Charles J. Peterson, Philadelphia, at other regiments for the same purpose.

have re-opened their rooms at the corner of Water tive merchant of Bangor, died in that city on neat and convenient pamphlet form, at \$1 per and Oak streets. Public meetings are holden Wednesday last of hemorrhage of the lungs. He year. This is one of the best publications of the every Monday evening. Ladies and gentlemen was a native of Hartford, Oxford county, and kind in the country, and should have a circulation (and more especially our volunteer soldiers) are came to Bangor some thirty years since. He was in every community. Address Dr. Dio Lewis, of this city Matron, assisted by two Ward Masfifty-one years of age at the time of his death. Boston.

Military Matters in Maine.

Our Superintendent of Common Schools has. By the following statement of the number of from time to time called the attention of the pu'n- soldiers now at the seat of war and in camp in lie to the condition of our public schools, and this State, it appears that Maine has already exmade various suggestions in regard to their de- ceeded the number called for by the general Gov-

Men in service Col. Shepley's 12th Regiment, Batteries of Flying Artillery, Reg. Cavalry, Col. Goddard, Guard at Eastport, Portland, Kittery,

When the several regiments and batteries nov our army movements seems to over shadow every encamped in this city are filled up, the whole number will exceed 17,000 men in the service.

By a despatch to Gov. Washburn from the War Department, received yesterday, we learn the peace ful and humble institutions on which all that Col. Goddard's Cavalry regiment will be conour prosperity is founded, and from which springs veyed by steamers from Portland to Annapolis. the most valuable teachings, and by consequence The regiment is now ready for its departure, and is awaiting the arrival of the transports to take Our common schools are the nursery mothers them to their destination. They will go from of patriots. If it had been possible for the arch this city to Portland by rail. They will proba-

annihilated our common schools thirty years ago, companied by two of the batteries of light artilthey would have succeeded in their infernal de- lery will also leave for the seat of war next week. signs. But while they were denying to the young All the companies have been, mustered into the

indoctrinating them into the nefarious doctrine and McCluskey, with the remaining batteries of that it was right and lawful for a State to secede artillery, it is expected, will leave in about two

Third Battery-Capt., J. G. Swett; 1st Lts.,

of all national prosperity and national disturbtimes.

Lts., C. W. White, M. B. Coffin.

Fifth Battery—Capt., Geo. F. Leppien; 1st
Lts., Wm. F. Twitchell, G. T. Stevens; 2d Lts.,
A. F. Twitchell, Ezra Clark.

regard to this duty, or be destitute of responsi- retary of War and mustered into service. The ility in the matter. It is an institution which following officers have been designated : Freeman

schools, and making them as efficient and as pro- ley, Ricker and Howes, the Government agents in Kennebee and Franklin counties, have pur-Nearly all the district schools in Maine are now chased between fifty and sixty, admirably adapted in operation, and now is the time to see to them, to the purpose. They average in weight 1100

war is to be precipitated upon the two countries their prompt attendance, and in all the principles ment, under the command of Capt. Daniel White of subordination to school rules, and good be- of Bingor, and one for the 5th, Capt. Patch of nations—the interests of humanity—the peace of havior toward their superiors, and their equals, Greenwood, each about 100 strong, left in the cars to-day for Washington.

Recruiting by the State authorities will be discontinued on and after the 1st of January next. gaged for several months in special service con-"The army has nothing to do with the relations nected with the raising, equipping and forward-

groes, nor to inquire whether a colored man is a Some trouble has been caused by recruiting of instead of exasperating the public feeling on this subject, such a result would be speedily reached.

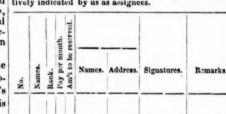
Let both governments resolve to abide by the let be abide b Let both governments resolve to abide by the clearly ascertained and expounded requirements men in its service, when they can be so employed, of the 15th, were induced by the payment of two of international law which have relation to this subject and where there is room for honest doubt or disagreement of opinion, and they are unable to of the entire colored population, it is no part of the charge of Lt. Bailey. Orders for their release come to an amicable conclusion, let the matter duty of the army to arrest the flight, or to help it. have been issued by the Secretary of War, and

> be their conthat \$3400 was sent home by the men to their

Letters have been received announcing the resignation of Col. Lee Strickland, of the 8th Maine

ALLOTMENT OF SOLDIERS' PAY. We have heretofore alluded to the method authorized by the the Union, and whoever will join in the assertion War Department to enable the soldiers in the of this right, and the enforcement of this power, several regiments at the seat of war to assign a portion of their pay for the benefit of their fami-COL. GODDARD FACING POWDER. The Lewiston lies at home. By the plan adopted, the amount items for the glorification of our friends, we shall Journal tells the following story about Col. God- designated will be regularly paid over to the persons entitled to receive it, without the usual

STATES VOLUNTEERS. We, the undersigned, members of Co. The giment, hereby request and direct the Paymaster of said col. Regiment to reserve from our monthly pay the amounts drive



ORDERS FOR THE RECRUITING SERVICE. Orders and executed by the parties therein named in my pres-

Gov. Washburn has issued an order requesting ndent companies will be raised by the Goverpendent companies will be raised by the cover-nors of States, except upon the special requisition Maine volunteers to facilitate so far as may be in States respectively, with general depots for the collection and instruction of recruits.

States respectively, with general depots for the collection and instruction of recruits. John C. Bradbury, Esq., Saco; Otis Kimball, The General Superintendent appointed for Esq., Bath; A. H. Small, Esq., Lewiston; Ho-Stetson, Bangor; Henry R. Lord, Esq., Portland;

Lieut. Col. A. W. Wildes of Gov. Washburn's

LEWIS' GYMNASTIC MONTHLY and Journal of

Letter from the Eleventh Regiment.

CAMP KNOX, Meridian Hill, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10, 1861. DEAR FARMER :- If I remember rightly, I pro nised you I would now and then drop you a line, and to-day having a little spare time, I shall fulfil that promise, hoping that I shall not weary you or your readers.

Our journey hither has become too much a matter of the past for an account of it to inter- Parson Brownlow arrested for Treason est you; but the trip will long be remembered by those of us who experienced its comforts and PORTSMOUTH, N. C., OCCUPIED BY FEDdiscomforts-perhaps I might say its joys and sorrows. We enjoyed ourselves the best and were treated the best at Philadelphia, where we England has occasioned no marked excitement arrived late at night, somewhat cold and awful among public men. The indignation of the hungry. It may be somewhat out of season, but British press having been anticipated, hence the I hereby tender my thanks to those big-hearted

that the Third Maine occupied last spring, and tional Independence that the Third Maine occupied last spring, and are very pleasantly situated. We have been pendicularly funded to since we have been with says notwithstanding the belligerent attitude assume here with culiarly favored too, since we came here, with sumed by England, there is no disposition on the very fine and unusually warm weather-having part of any member of the Cabinet to alter the had but few nights so cold as to render our tents plans or policy of the Government, assumed in really uncomfortable. Still, the change from the the arrest of M son and Slidell. firesides of home, and its warm feather beds to causes great excitement. The sentiment of defithe necessary exposure of life under canvass, is ance is universal. tion stops all repining—for does not duty, honor, and patriotism alike call upon us to sustain our with shell, and it succeeded in driving the rebels cause, enduring all and braving all for our

good as we ought to expect under the circum- and immense quantities of cotton are being gathstances. It requires an iron constitution, with value to \$2,000,000. the utmost care and precaution, to stand without dier life. A great many colds might be prevent- Nov. 21st with the 25th Mass., and 9th Connectiour other sickness originates in a cold.

Only the other day we had a warning that the captured by our fleet. only the other day we had a list and of disease strongest of us are liable to the hand of disease of the part forth a proclamation to the loyal citizens of the part for the part forth a proclamation to the part for the part f a member of company B. He belonged in Lewis- ter. ton. I have not learned his name. Poor fellow!

to have left home on such an errand as ours, and

During the night, in the morning.

During the night, however, the rebels silently who, somer or later, must be discharged. Of course enlisting officers are not altogether to blame for this; but it would seem that a portion of censure belongs to them. It is somewhat expensive of Gen. Reynolds is cleared of the enemy, there business enlisting men, fitting them out with uni- being no organized rebel force within 40 forms and equipments, and transporting them to our advanced post.

CHICAGO, 16th. The Peoria Transcript has re

I had almost forgotten to tell you that we are soon to go into barracks, which are now being erected for us. We can then bid defiance to the 6th, and committed to pail. elements, as we feel assured that whatever other The Knoxville Register says that a rumor of an troubles may befal us, we shall keep dry and order from the rebel Secretary of War for Brown-low's safe conduct North, had caused a great ex-

of newspaper matter now coming to the office at

ing under their efficient instruction.

But I must close-having already written too much. Perhaps you may hear again from

THE MAINE THERE. We have received a letter from our friend Lt. Col. Elwin Bart of the Main.
Third Regiment, in which he takes exception to the statement of our correspondent "Miles," and your reward will be certain. of prevalent intemperance among the officers. He pronounces the statement incorrect; says that the officers are gentlemen and well trained to their duties (the implication being that drunkenness is not one of those duties;) and that there is bat one babitual drunkard in the camp and he is not a Muine man. We are glad to record this testing to my right car, which was entirely deaf for mony to the general sobriety of the Maine Taird. five years. I had but little faith that you could It will be recollected that the allegation of our make me hear in that car, as I had given it up as correspondent was made in reference to a few only of the officers, and it is to be hoped that the good example and influence of the majority, to-in September last.

Augusta, Dec. 13th, 1861. Col. Staples, who is represented to be a "strict

high, upon which the tents are placed. This gives one third more room, besides making the health, for which I shall ever feel grateful. I detents much warmer. He also mentions the arrival in camp of Col. Staples accompanied by his fair bride, and several of their Maine friends.

THE MAINE SEVENTH. A communication signed by thirty-three members of the 7th regiment has RECRUITS FOR SECOND REGIMENT. A company been sent us for publication, denying the state- of volunteers recruited in Bangor to take the place sign the men already raised to regiments, batteries or independent companies now in the field, in order to fill up their organizations to the maxistate, giving bonds for the faithful performance of company I, disbanded in consequence of insub-order to fill up their organizations to the maxistate, giving bonds for the faithful performance of company I, disbanded in consequence of insub-order to fill up their organizations to the maxistate, giving bonds for the faithful performance of company I, disbanded in consequence of insub-order to fill up their organizations to the maxistate, giving bonds for the faithful performance of company I, disbanded in consequence of insub-order to fill up their organizations to the maxistate of company I, disbanded in consequence of insub-order to fill up their organizations to the maxistate, giving bonds for the faithful performance of company I, disbanded in consequence of insub-order to fill up their organizations to the maxistate of company I, disbanded in consequence of insub-order to fill up their organizations to the maxistate of company I, disbanded in consequence of insub-order to fill up their organizations to the maxistate of company I, disbanded in consequence of insub-order to fill up their organizations to the maxistate of company I, disbanded in consequence of insub-order to fill up their organizations are fully as a consequence of insub-order to fill up their organizations are fully as a consequence of insub-order to fill up their organizations are fully as a consequence of insub-order to fill up their organizations are fully as a consequence of insub-order to fill up their organizations are fully as a consequence of insub-order to fill up their organizations are fully as a consequence of insub-order to fill up their organizations are fully as a consequence of insub-order to fill up the fully as a consequence of insub-order to fill up the fully as a consequence of insub-order to fill up the fully as a consequence of insub-order to fill up the full up the full up th "C.," that the soldiers are furnished with plenty ordination, is now in quarters in this city, expectto cat. They assert that they are obliged to ex- ing to leave in a day or two for the reat of war. pend nearly half of their wages for food. There The officers are Daniel White, of Bangor, Captain; can be no doubt that the Government makes am- S. B. Field, Bangor, 1st Lieutenant; S. F. that may hereafter be received, is placed under the charge of General Superintendents for those Samuel Belcher, Farmington; Hon. Thos. Mar-ple provision for the subsistence of the soldiers in Moore, Ellsworth, 21 Lieutenant. The company its service; if any delinquency exists it must be numbers over 100 men. chargeable to the officers of the regiment whose duty it is to see that their men are regularly supplied with sufficient and wholesome rations. Per- presented on Tuesday last, to Lieut. John D. haps if the truth were told, the facility with Myrick, of the Maine Cavalry by his friends in which the men are enabled to squander their this city. The presentation speech was made on money at the sutler's tent may have something behalf of the donors by J. S. Sayward, Esq., and good reading and splendidly embellished. The ar-have generously consented to perform this service cure for such .complaints will be the abolition of Lieut. Myrick. to do with the difficulty above referred to. The very handsomely and modestly responded to by the officer of regimental sutler, a subject which

HOSPITAL FOR THE TROOPS. The Government has fitted up Winthrop Hall in this city for a excellent appointment. military Hospital. Everything is admirably arof the building are provided with cots sufficient on Monday morning near the bank of the river to accommodate some two hundred patients. He left his house with an axe to cut wood on his About one hundred cases of the measles are now farm and it is supposed he was taken in a fit and under treatment, by Dr. S. C. Hunkins, the Di- died almost instantly. rector of the Hospital. Mr. H. C. Jordan of Portland is the Superintendent; John Swett of Portland Hospital Steward; Miss Ellen Norcross | 8th regiment, now stationed at Port Royal, has

Latest Telegraphic News. Reception of the English News at

Washington. IMPORTANT NEWS FROM PORT ROYAL FURTHER OF THE BATTLE IN WEST-

ERN VIRGINIA.

ERAL TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16. The late news fro

absence of expressions of surprise. As in pending I hereby tender my thanks to those big-hearted people in Philadelphia—they will know for what. If, as the clerks say of "protracted meetings," subsided to await the result of diplomatic formalour short stay in P. was a "highly interesting ities. So will it be again. The particular claim season," what shall I say of our first night in Washington, spent within the walls of the "Sol- yet to be presented, the arguments in support diers' Retreat." There's a misnomer for you! must become a question of controversy, and it is "Soldiers' Retreat!" No wonder they keep a not unreasonable to assume that our own govern-"Soldiers' Retreat!" No wonder they keep a guard around it. A man who wouldn't desert from it isn't fit to be a soldier. If fear of death c.nment shall have made a formal demand for the is cowardly, that would be a good place to bring restitution of the rebel ministers, the time will up and educate an army of heroes—one wouldn't have arrived for such a response as will show that be afraid of any thing more after a short experience there! although we are engaged with the insurgents, there is still integrity in the Government to furnish such a reply as will not be at variance with We are encamped on nearly the same grounds our heretofore amply sustained character of Na-

The report of the demand of Mason and Slidell

great, and sometimes we cannot help thinking our lot a hard one, and almost forget the great pursus for which we have some but a market of the great pursus for which we have some but a market of the great pursus for which we have some but a market of the great pursus for which we have some but a market of the great pursus for which we have a market of pose for which we came; but a moment's reflec-

to a safer distance.
FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 14th. By the steamer The health of our men has been, and is, as adjacent to Port Royal are occupied by our troops, The chartered steamer Constitution, Captain

a quiver, the great change from home-life to sol- Fletcher, arrived this morning. She left Boston ed by a little care and precaution—and nearly all cut regiments, and arrived at Ship Island Dec. 3.
All the troops were landed the next day in four hours by some rebel steamers, which had been

and death, in the decease of one of our number, of the southwest, strongly anti-slavery in charac-

CINCINNATI, 16th. A dispatch from Phillippi I am told that he suffered greatly during his sick. says that our force at the battle of Alleghany ness, although he received every attention consis-the enemy drawn up in line of battle in front of tent with the circumstances; but it is hard to their entrenchments, charged up on them and drove them back. A hot fire was kept up during the af-And here I cannot refrain from saying that ternoon on both sides and several brilliant charges proper care was not exercised in the enlistment of drew his forces at nightfall, intending to renew

the seat of war. Would it not be well for those ceived late Southern papers by a gentleman who to whom this matter is entrusted to be a little left New Orleans ten days ago, coming through Tennessee and Kentucky.

citement.

matter throughout the camp. We receive our from a reliable source that a Federal regiment had letters very promptly; but so large is the amount occupied Portsmouth, North Carolina, and that there are ten Yankee steamers in Pamlico Sound.

Washington that I am told it is impossible, with Dr. Lighthill, who has been greatly successall the force there employed, to deliver it. So you see we sometimes miss our favorite newspaper. eye and ear, in this city, for the past few weeks, Perhaps we ought to be thankful, though, that will not be able to prolong his stay after the 19th we can be sure of our letters. And here let me say to those who may have occasion to write to fixed in the will probably make another professional visit here during the winter. We publish with a livisit here during the winter. We publish with a small supply of water, the

Our Colonel continues to be a great favorite with his men—commanding not only their obediwith his men—commanding not only their obedi-ence, but their respect. Our regiment is favored ing of coming to see you for some time, but was with first-rate field officers, and is fast progress- prevented by the different opinions of my friends. Some of them thought because I was seventy-eight at last I am happy to say I have come and you have, by the aid of God, restored my hearing perfectly, so that now I can hear even low conversa-tion, in fact, much better than men of my age who never have been troubled with deafness.

Very respectfully yours, Rufus Davis. Witness, C. F. Bordman, Norridgewock, Somerset Co., Me. Augusta, Dec. 14, 1861.

DR. LIGHTHILL. Dear Sir :- I hereby acknowlentirely deaf and gone. Yours with respect.

HANOVER TREFETHREN. I reside in Cornville, Somerset county, aged 70

EDITORS JOURNAL: - I have been afflicted with temperance man," will be instrumental in making chronic catarrh for as long as I can remember the regiment all that its best friends can desire.

Col. Burt states that the regiment was enjoying good health. The camp is being prepared for winter by building foundations of logs two feet sire to recommend him to all who are suffering from the effects of this loathsome disease.

Wishing him all the success in life which he so

richly merits, Yours, very respectfully, Augusta, Dec. 10, 1861.

Hon. E. W. Woodbry of Sweden has been

is already engaging the attention of Congress. appointed by the Governor, Judge of Probate for Oxford County, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Hon. Elisha Winter. This is an ranged for the comfort of the sick. The two halls Mr. Atkins of Farmingdale was found dead

Rev. Mr. Henries Chaplain of the Maine

The Record of the War.

Successful Gunbont Skirmish. WASHINGTON, Dec. 10. The Secretary of the Navy to-day received the following letter from since the commencement of the rebellion. R. H. Wyman, Lieut. Commanding the Potomac flotilla, dated,

"U. S. steamer Harriet Lane, off Matta-wawon Creek, Dec. 9, 1861. Sir: I have the honor to report to you that this morning about half-past sine o'clock, seeing the enemy's pickets, three camp wagons, and a mounted officer coming down the read to the mounted officer coming down the road to the southward of Freestone Point, and halving at some buildings near the beach, I directed the steamers Jacob Bell and Anacosta to shell the buildings. I stood in with this vessel as far as the draught of water would admit to protect buildings and hill and driving back the pickets, Lieut. Commanding McCras larded with a few men and fired four houses, which have a few fer was advancing and is peer that. Lieut. Commanding McCras larded with a few men and fired four houses, which have since barned to the ground. They contained flour, ing to his assistance. The 31st Ohio regiment sutler's stores, etc. As eighteen hours clapsed left Stanford this morning at daylight, at the before the fire subsided, I judge that the quantity double quick, to assist Gen. Schoeff. of stores must have been considerable. The enemy fired but a few musket shots.

Rebel Force on the Potomac believed from all that can be gathered that the rebel force in front of our lines numbers

at least 100,000 men.

The Herald's dispatch says that a negro from Convreville states that the rebels had a review of 80,000 troops there a few days since, during which a panic seized them in consequence of rumor that the Federal troops were marching on the place. They fled from the field, leaving their guns, wagons, and everything else. Occupation of Tyber Island --- Another Naval

Expedition gone South. NEW YORK, Dec. 11. By the steamer City New York, from Port Royal, we learn that the 46th New York regiment were to embark for sight fighting Gen Zellicoffer began to retry

laski by land. A fleet was seen off Port Royal a few days prior to the 6th, which has doubtless since arrived at its destination, and startling intelligence may soon be expected from further South Occupation of Beaufort.

Gen. Stevens with 1000 men occupied Beaufort. Gen. Sherman had appointed Col. Noble of the

Seventy-ninth Regiment, and Col, Suydam to superintend the picking and securing of the cot-ton at Hilton Head and on the adjacent islands. The health of the troops was good. Rebel Marylanders Repentant.

New York, Dec. 11. The Herald's Washingcharge of Col. Blaisdell from Gen. Hooker's division has informed the Government of the disposithe 6th inst. The city was in a high state of excitetion of thousands of Marylanders, who are now ment on that day and the following, owing to an Loyal Feeling in North Carolina.

A letter from a citizen in the Western part of North Carolina to a friend in Washington was last night placed in the hands of Gen McClellan. brings the clearest confirmation yet received that there is a large and determined organization of Unionists in East Tennessee, awaiting only the dawn of hope for a general uprising. In pect the reinforcement of Brownlow by tional forces, and will accept that movement as a signal for their own action. Bridge Burning in Tennessee

burned the bridge at Whippporwill, five miles from Russellville, on the Memphis Branch Rail road, is confirmed. They attacked the rebel guard, numbering 13, killing two and taking the bad condition. Her hull much shattered, rigging remainder prisoners. Gen. Burnside's Expedition.

New York, 11th. The mosquito fleet or light boats for Gen. Burnside's expedition, have been ordered to haul into the stream to-day, whether ready or not, and it is supposed that the fleet will sail from Annapolis by Monday at the further-

The Battle at Pensacola. NEW YORK Dec. 12. A letter from Key West

of the 5th inst., states that their Pensacola dates are to the 25th ult. It appears that rebel steamers have been plying between the Navy Yard and town, constantly, currying guns, munitions, &c. Col. Brown notified Bragg that he should fire on Norfolk Day Book of to-day from Charleston them, to which Bragg replied, "Fire away." states that a fire broke out there Wednesday On the morning of the 22d two steamers again night—supposed to have been set by an incending

Another letter states that one of the Wilson's considerable portion of the city from East Bay to Zonaves was killed and another wounded on the 22d. At 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 23d, BRANCHVILLE, Dec. 12—5 P. M. The fire is Warrington was set on fire by our guns, and that place and nearly all of the Navy Yard destroyed. The steamer Times was disabled at the first shot.

The rebel fire shackened on the second day. Two folk boat was informed by the captain of the

er. The ranges of our artillery are splendid. Occupation of St. Helena Island. WASHINGTON, Dec 12. Captain Dupont, in his Day Book's despatch. 4th of December, says the apprehension of losing possession of the Bay of St. Helena, so exceedingly valuable for a harbor, for its proximity to arleston, and for the command it secures of Charleston, and for the communication large rivers supplying interior communication with South Carolina induced him to dispatch a second expedition there, under Commodore Draysecond expedition there, under Commodore Draysecond expedition there are the indeed until Gen. Shere man is prepared to assume military occupation of saw Inlet was in order to acsertain the position and are of the enemy's battery there, informand the enemy's outlery but expressed ation which the commanding General expressed offices of the bis desire to obtain before landing the troops on destroyed. Tybee Island. In the necessary occupation of St. Another account states that negro insurrections Helena Saund, Tybee Roads and the examint on broke out in the interior of Sauth Carolina two broke out in the interior of Sauth Carolina two of Warsaw Inlet a large number of the vessels of the squadron are engaged, which will be released and employed in blockading duty as soon as the other and Tybee Island are held by the army.

our occupation of Beaufort, Gen. Viele was at loss over two hundred, including a Major and once to be sent with a considerable force to occupy the most important point in the new approachJohnson was shot in the mouth, but not fi es to Savannab, and that another force will go about the same direction of Charleston, to hold Gen. Milroy's force numbered 750 men from the Gen. Milroy's force numbered 750 men from the certain strategic points.

Naval Reconnoissance of Rebel Forts. Washington, Dec. 12. Letters received at the over 2000 men. Navy Yard state that on the 5th inst. Commander Rodgers left Tybee Roads before daylight with racks no less than five times our forces retreated

Warsaw island within a mile, and sent Burns to it with a flag of truce, who found it entirely deserted. The fort consisted of an enclosed octag-

the appearance of being very recently deserted. Execution of a Deserter.

Washington, Dec. 13. Gen. Franklin was also moving to concentrate at Mumfordsville.

Gen. Buckner with 25,000 men was covering the buckner with 25,000 men was covering the buckner with 25,000 men was covering the buckner with 25,000 men was covering and yesterday furnished with a copy of the order for the execution of Wm. H. Johnson, a private in the execution of Wm. H. Johnson, a private in the Lincoln Cavalry. According to report his offense was desertion. Supposing himself to be in the presence of a party of the enemy he expressed the presence of a party of the enemy hearty of the enemy hearty of the presence of a party of the enemy hearty the presence of a party of the enemy be expressed joy that he had made his escape. The officer them in command had a private conversation with him, when he freely and anxiously gave such information. The rebels were actively on the move and an interest of the control of the c when he freely and anxiously gave such information as would have been of great importance to the rebels. At the conclusion of his revelation he was arrested, and much to his mistake, he was taken back to his own camp a prisoner.

The rebels were actively of the information are imminent. Gen. Buell is in constant telegraphic communication with our advancing columns, and is employing all the rolling stock of the Louisville and Nashville road in for-

was arrested, and much to his mistake, he was taken back to his own camp a prisoner.

The execution took place this afternoon in the presence of about seven thousand soldiers belonging to Gen. Franklin's division. A detachment fordsville.

of twelve men were detailed for the purpose. Eight of them first fired, when Johnson his coffin, but life not being extinct the other four in reserve fired with the desired effect. This is

Mexican Letters of Marque. NEW YORK, Dec. 13. It is freely stated that there are numbers of letters of marque in this city issued by the Mexican government, to prey upon that vessels are fitting out here, which they have the right to do under a similar decision to that allowing the Nashville to fit out at Southampton The vessels will sail under the Mexican flag as war vessels, and be entitled to bring prizes int beutral ports.

Vighting expected in Kentucky CINCINNATI, Dec. 13. The Commercial's Frank-

CINCINNATI, Dec. 13. The Frankfort (Ky.) Gazette has a dispatch which says that when the stage left Somerset at 11 o'clock on Wednesday there had been no fighting. The Postmaster wrote as follows: "We are expecting to fight hourly. The enemy are close upon us with a force estimated at

from 8000 to 15,000 men. Our force is about 5000 effective men. Both citizens and soldiers complain of Gen. Thomas for not having sent reinforcements to Gen. Schoeff, as it cannot interfere with plans laid down. Letters to-night express apprehensions about

the result should Gen. Zollicoffer force General Schoeff to an engagement before Gen. Thomas ar-An officer arrived from London this evening,

Tybee Island, with a view of storming Fort Pulaski by land.

If this should prove true, Thomas will not be in time to intercept him Interesting News from the South. The Cincinnati says: "We had yesterday a very interestinz interview with two Union refugees from L misiana, who succeeded in making their way from New Orleans to Nashville through the

rebel lines to the Ohio river. They confirm the report of the utter stagnation of business in New Orleans, and constant apprehensions are felt of an attack. There is a scarcity of all the necessaries of life. All men between the ages of 18 and 45 were being impressed into service. Mem-phis strongly fortified on the river side, and there were two gunboats at the landing. A regiment of ton dispatch says Wm. W. Pattison of Md., who infantry and a few companies of cavalry com-escaped from the rebel lines, has arrived under prised all the troops at that point.

The two Union refugees arrived at Nashville on in the rebel army on the Virginia side, to return to their homes and allegiance.

Leval Feeling in North Carolina.

A riot broke out in the 4th ward, and four policemen who attempted to quell the mob were shot The mob rushed to the Capitol to attack Gov. Harris, who fled to Memphis. The hospital at Nashville were filled with the

sick. The numbers were estimated at from 8000 lack of attention, and were suffering for the want They ex-by the ma-or food. The prevailing disease were the small pox and pneumonia. The troops from Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi suffered most. All the Texas Rangers were on the sick list, and in a most pitiable condition. The deaths were so frequent Louisville, 11. The report that Capt. Nevitt that they supplied the draymen of the city with forty men of Col. Barbridge's regiment, had their principal business. Bad Condition of the Pirate Nashville.

New York, Dec. 13. A passenger by the Han-sa states that the rebel pirate Nashville was in was made to the Dock Company at Southampton to have her prepared, but it failed, as they did not wish to take pay in confederate bonds crew numbers eighty, most of whom are small Arrival of Reinforcements at Port Royal.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13. The Philadelphia North American of this morning says that a letter from Hilton Head, of the 4th, says : "Last night the fleet arrived, with 2500 troops. Savannah and Charleston will soon be ours.' Great Conflagration in Charlest FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 13. A despatch to the

appeared. Col. Brown disabled one; the other escaped.

A general cannonading then took place between Fort Pickens and Fort Barraneas; the Niagara and Richmond opening on Fort McRae and several metabolish by the programment leating nearly and the second by the first property of the second by the water batteries in reach of the Richmond's guns. the foot of Hazel street, and communicated on the say to those who may have occasion to write to friends in this regiment, be sure to spell out Maine in your directions, thus: 11th Reg. Maine als in this vicinity who have been benefitted by Vols. It sometimes prevents their getting lost altogether, and often prevents long delay in their delivery.

DR. LIGHTHILL. Dear Sir:—It is with a great deal of pleasure that I thankfully make the following statement: I was perfectly deaf for two pour Colonel continues to be a great favorite.

But vessels were slightly damaged in the upper works. Fort Pickens had not even a sand bag displaced by the Fort Burrancas fire. On the 24th, while removing a fuse from a shell it exploded, killing five men and wounding many others. Col. Brown says he has Fort Burrancas completely at his mercy, and is awaiting reinforcements to hold the Forts when he shall take the following statement: I was perfectly deaf for two points and point and Queen street are burned. The forcements to hold the Forts when he shall take the following statement: I was perfectly deaf for two points and point and Queen street are burned. The forcements to hold the Forts when he shall take the following statement: I was perfectly deaf for two points and points and points and points and points and points and point and Queen street are burned. The forcements to hold the Forts when he shall take the following statement: I was perfectly deaf for two points and poin Col. Gadsden's residence to Mayveck street. A

companies of Wilson Zouaves have charge of the steamer Illinois, that he passed within six miles batteries near the Fort, and two companies in the of Charleston harbor at 10 o'clock Thursday batteries near the Fort, and two companies in the Fort, and the remainder of the regiment are in trenches to rebel a midnight attack. The heaviest rebel guns are near the lighthouse, and their best mortars on both sides of the hospitals. The water battery below fort McRae is a bad customfrom smouldering ruins, but from a raging, uncontrolable conflagration. This is later than

> Negro Insurrections in South Carolina. BALTIMORE, Dec. 14. The Old Point boat brings a report of the discovery and prompt suppression, by the military authorities of a negro

large bands of negroes from the cou were to come in armed at night. He said the it, when he will transfer the fort to his troops.

The reconnoissance of Commodore Rogers of Wardesignated and who has been excepted. designated, and who has been arrested The greatest consternation prevailed. Famioffices of the Courier and Mercury are said to be

> days before the fire, which was still raging un-checked, but the report is not well authenticated. Great Battle in Western Virginia.

Warsaw Inlet and Sound constitute a second entrance into Savannah river, and twenty-one feet can be carried over the bar at high water. This passage is but little inferior to Tybee entrance.

It appears from a private letter that our guns are but ten miles from Savannah, the steeples of which are plainly visible from the decks of our ships, as they ride at anchor.

It seems to be understood that in addition to our occupation of Reavents County of Research County of Reavents County of

The 12th Georgia regiment suffered the most. 9th and 13th Indiana and the 25 and 23d Ohio and 2d Virginia. Gen. Johnson's force numbered The 9th Indiana Regiment fought bravely to

the steamers Ottawa, Seneca and Pembina, and crossed the bar of Warsaw Sound at half tide.

The United States forces approached the fort on Warsaw island within a mile and sound and retreated to Stanton. Gen. Milroy has driven the last army out of Western Virginia.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 15. The Inquirer's Louiszine blown up.

Commander Rodgers states that everything had the appearance of the latter than the latte on the northern bank of Green river, and Gen. Reseau is seven miles distant preparing to join him. Another brigade under Gen. McCook is

crates the objects ment for which ap late special session of the insurgent naval occupatio river; the organ military expediti points of the sout suit of the piratic

REPORT OF THE

annual report

the vigilance of th sea from the rebel The limited nu mand when the re essary to call into m trine. Purchas c'iarters hastily ex ders peremptorily p epare for service nantled and in Tiese forces were vided into two squ and Gulf squadr by Flag Officers Mervin. Under all the ports upon nature of

through a large double coast, inne The operations tioned. Br its ance from the la months more effect preted, in keeping purposes, and rest manication betwe heroic discharge every rebel vessel commerce of loyal tober, when the andry points on dering passage on One method of channels vessels

surgent States, b movement in this o ana coast, where i a Ocracoke Inlet tion of vessels we most of them such the whale fisheries the channels of Ca nah river. Since the instit sailing under var attempting to viol have already bec

in action. An e of Flag Officer St and the expedition Carolina, comman pont and Maj. Ge a the mouth of in the capture of tello tower and be Fort Pulaski. O squadron is at an of the Union is st A naval force, the army moved tributaries, has I command of Flag rendering effici

He mentions many of the reb allades to the fatality was pera blockading one of and after a brief was allowed to Notwithstanding been employed eluded capture. by Capt. Charles he arrest of the M ison are ment Witkes received t

partment. The whole force

arrived and be

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allowed to seek find in any loyal REPORT OF T Secretary Chase s one of the this department He begins by

sorted to to me for the year end 87. To provide Treasury notes terest, but paya an arrangem and October, ar twenty years mand Treasury of \$24,550,32 The receipts lurge as the Sec \$23,500,000.

for, making all ience of the las

The Secretary ments and refor

practicable. T war they have pend. Slaves, h use than mere and put to use The only cha augment the d pound; to thre cents per pound coffee. The in so with that ar tobacco, bank sum of \$50,00 more importantury Notes, as The circulatio he estimates r which 150,000 considers a loa ple to the Bar ation, whether ferred to the vertible into c onds and un plan he thinks all their evil tionable. The ation, protect changes, and a taining the los the safest curr would be rece operation he h The total re \$329,501,994

> raise that sun cording to t

mates to July is \$654,980,9

will be about

The Po

pin, or a collar, although purchases of these arti-

cles are made for her continually, if not oftener?

though consulted as to the hues and make of her

those of Adelina Seraphina Elgitha Smith's? And finally, although she has everything she wants,

or thinks she wants, isn't everything, and every-

BED SAVING machines, for with the

LITTLE HAND MACHINE

he can sow four acres an hour of Grass Seed and Gats; six at an hour of Wheat, Rye and Barley, and distribute the seed w perfect regularity and evenness; saving thereby ONE-QUARTER the seed and THREE-QUARTERS of the time and labor over some hand sowing.

HAND MACHINE.

hour.

the gas in her room burning at high pressure all night? Does she ever own a boot-lacing, or a Your Pilis are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpuss any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease. Isn't her elder sister always your "favorite," and was she ever known to like her breakfast, dinner Hendache, Sick Hendache, Foul Stomach.

value them highly.

Dr. J. C. Aten. Sir:—I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache anybody can have, by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once.

Yours with great respect,

Clerk of Steamer Clarion

Dysentery, Diarrheea. Relax, Worms.

From Dr. J. G Greens of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for bilious dysentery and diarrhea. Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood. From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Caurea, Boston.

Dr. Arez:—I have used your Pills with extraordinary success
in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To
regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the
very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours,

J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR Siz:—I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice,
and find them an excellent purgative to cleause the system and
purify the fountains of the blood.

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Fits, etc.

THE HORSE POWER MACHINE

scatters the seed much wider and saves nearly all the labor—sow ing from 10 to 15 acres an hour.

The best crop of wheat raised in the State of Illinois, and which took the first premium at the Illinois State Fair for 1859, was sown with this machine.

A farmer in Illinois sowed 900 acres of wheat with the machine the past spring, (1890), and parties offered to thrash for him for the surplus over thirty bushels to the acre which the land yielded, and the offer was refused.

A farmer who had used the Hand Machine, says, that in sow ing 100 bushels of grain he saved over 25 bushels, and never had his land so well sowed before, and the time, seed and labor saved, paid, in one year, six times the cost of the machine. To farmers who sow even but a few acres, the machine will soon pay for itself, and will always ave necessity of hiring an experience sower, as any person, with a little practice, can sow with the machine and do the work perfectly.

A farmer in Maine, who had used the Hand machine for two seasons, was asked what he would take for it if he could not another;—he said he would not take twenty-five dollars.

The macline is made of iron, and will last a lifetime, with or dinary care. The following Agricultural Societies have awarded it the highest premiums, viz:—The United States. Maine, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Missoual, Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina, Iowa, California, and numerous other State and County Societies.

But the best premiums are the testimonials of the farmers themselves who have used them, hundreds of which have been received. A circular containing many of them will be fowarded by mail. Circulars and full particulars sent free to all applicants. Machines for sale by

D. H. FURBISH, Propristron.

Portland, Maine.

Portland, Maine.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AVER & Co...

THE PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL CO.

GIVE notice that they are manufacturers of Kerosene Oil and proprietors of the trade mark of that name, and whereas it has come to their knowledge that other persons, either fraudulently for their knowledge that other persons of the trade mark of the fraudulently for their knowledge that other persons, either fraudulently for their knowledge that other persons of the trade mark of the fraudulently for their knowledge that other persons of the fraudulently for their knowledge that other persons of the fraudulently for their knowledge that other persons of the fraudulently for their knowledge that other persons of the fraudulently for their knowledge that other persons of the fraudulently for their knowledge that other persons of the fraudulently for their knowledge that other persons of the fraudulently for their knowledge that other persons of the fraudulently for their knowledge that other persons of the fraudulently for their knowledge that other persons of the fraudulently for the fr

Pensions, Arrears of Pay, &c., Secured.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, at AUGUSTA, on the fourth Monday of November, 1861.

On the petition aforesaid, Orderso, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of December next. In the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

ATTEST: J. BURDON, Register.

Making them the chapters a well as the chapters as well as the chapters as well as the chapters as well as the chapters. SEWING MACHINES.

AT REDUCED PRICES,
Making them the cheapest as well as the best in the market,
for all kinds of sewing. E. VARNEY, AGEST.
40tf WATER STREET, ACCUSTA.

Poetry. AFTER THE HARVEST.

BE N. C. CARREST The bilinders on longer are red With billing stretches of claver.

So longer the vernal adventing Of woodland and monton in set With decodrops impositing the mon

The orchards no longer are whitened With petals, soow-tisted and fresh, The fedicaome May-time has brighten

No longer the children pick berries No longer the barvests, all golden

No longer the rivaling flushes Of sunshine empurpling the West Gild apples with deepening blushes

No longer the woods, with their banner Deep-tinted with yellow and red, Build temples for warbling hosannas.

The dead leaves above us are sighing, Around in a wearisome rain The dead leaves are fitfully flying. We see in the garden the changes

The world in its hectic of beauty Betokens the death of the year And whispers a lesson of duty. It whispers of Time in its flying, Fast speeding the Winter of life The sorrow and anguish of dying

It whispers of fruit to be gathered In granaries waiting above, Ere all the wild tempests are weathered How wise in the Spring-time of gladness And Summer of blossoming hopes, To watch for the Autumn of sadness!—

To sow for a harvest of glory,
Which, gathered and garnered, shall bles
The Winter so dreary and hoary! Thrice happy the pilgrim who neve Forgets the great lessons of Time, But lives for the coming Forever! Peterson's Mayazine.

Our Story-Teller.

ELI GODDARD'S FORFEIT. AN AMUSING LOVE STORY.

The youthful portion of the town of Liberty The youthful portion of the town of Liberty Centre was in a high state of excitement one sunny day of February, for Kitty Baldwin had announced to them on lemon-colored paper, with a bunch of hyacinths in the left hand upper corner, that the pleasure of their company was requested on the following Thursday. Now it was a long time since a party had been given in Liberty Centre, for the reason that Judge Dyke's daughter had given the last one, and it had been done in such a style of magnificence that no one could surpass it, so they would give none at all. But Kitty Baldwin had been spending two weeks at her cousin's in Boston, and while there had attended several parties, and obtained some new ideas of which she was sure Amanda Dyke had never dreamed of, so she determined on her return to have a party several notches above the Dykes. She suggested this to her father, and he readily acquiesced, for he had just made a speech in the Legislature on the "Barbarism of Smoking," and he wanted to know the opinions of his neighbors. So Kitty went to work at once, and made a list of those she wished to invite. First she put down only those who were classed as the "upper ten" of Liberty Centre; but on second ughts, she found that if she wished to amaze any one with the splendor of her entertainment. had better include in her invitations every one that she knew. On counting them up, she found that they numbered seventy. If they all came, the rooms would be crowded, but she concluded that some would be sick, or have nothing to wear, or be otherwise engaged. The note were therefore dispatched, and as already stated. the announcement was electrifying to the town.
"Are you invited?" and "What shall you wear?" were the only questions asked and answered Straight hair was kept in curl papers night and day, in order that it should be sure to curl on the important night. Summer bonnets were robbed of their floral ornaments to furnish wreaths, kid gloves were rubbed clean with cam-phene; bright red locks were modified to "au-burn" by the assiduous application of divers kinds of hair grease; breastpins were repaired, and everything done to make it as dazzling as possible. The busiest scene was at Squire Baldwin's. Cardamask curtains were purchased to replace the old ones; astral and solar lamps were brought from secluded closets; spoons, blanc-mange moulds and candelabra were borrowed from the neighbors; superfluous furniture was carried up

garnished.

Days and nights rolled on, and the long wished for evening arrived. Squire Baldwin lighted up the red and blue candles on the mantel-piece; the solars and astrals began to shed their radiance; Miss Kitty in white muslin, trimmed with cherrycolored ribbon, sat cautiously on a chair awaiting the arrivals. Pretty soon the bell rang, and the door being opened, a confused mass of hoods and cloaks hurried up stairs. The bell ran again and again; sometimes a dozen would meet on the door-step, and sometimes a solitary old bachelor would come in. By-and-by an alarming knock was given at the door, accompanied by a vigorous pull at the bell. This was Eli Goddard, and a word or two about him will not be amiss. He was a Liberty Centre. He had a noble, generous nature, but was the most awkward fellow imaginable. He was always stumbling and blundering, and his hands were like the hands on the clock of the Fitchburg Railroad depot in Boston, never in the right place. The girls all laughed at him, and none of them more than Carrie Brooks—a wild, brilliant, fun-loving girl, who had a keen sense of the ludicrous, which sometimes overcame

the better feelings of her heart. Eli Goddard admired Carrie, and tried to manifest it; but he did not know how, and made himself ridiculous by his funny attempts. Carrie had many other suitors, and although they were jealous of each other, not one of them were jealous of Eli. They thought so lively a girl as would not regard such an unsophisticated youth, so long as they were about with their stylish clothes, massive finger rings and scarf pins. But in reality, Carrie cared nothing for outward show, and in thinking over the character and habits o the young men of her acquaintance, she had often decided in her own mind that Eli Goddard was the most sensible, upright and virtuous of all. He was never seen in idle or dissolute company never played billiards in the tavern; was always idle or dissolute company; posted on all subjects of history and philosophy, and stood at the head of the academy as a scholar. She lamented his gawky ways, and sometimes wondered if something could not be done to remedy them, and she would determine not to laugh at him again; but the next time she witnesse one of his mistakes, her merry laugh would burst

As we were saying, Eli appeared. He had knocked on the knocker, and then espied the bell handle, and thinking he should have pulled that instead, he grasped it and gave it a jerk. The wire worked very easy, and Eli came near going backward down the steps. This seemed to disturb his equilibrium the whole evening. He stumbled twice in going up stairs, and when he came down to the parlor, he bowed first to the servant-girl who was just going out, having brought in a

At length the company being all assembled, it was suggested that games be played, and "Juni-per tree" was decided upon, and a merry time they had of it for half an hour. Then the game of "Copenhagen was substituted, during which of "Copenhagen was substituted, during which gathers were ripped out, hoops dislocated, hair came down, blushes came up, and there was a good time generally. Carrie Brooks received the most ki ses, and Augustus Hobbs seemed to be the most active in disbursing them. Eli Goddard succeeded in slapping Anna Breeks hand; and in chasing her for his reward, he tipped over and after a laughable struggle had to content himself with kissing the back of her head.

Then came "Blind Man's Buff," and Jared Wilcox was the first one blinded. He stood for a moment in the middle of the room, and then made a sudden dart to the right, followed by another to the left, but they eluded his grasp. He jumped around the room like a colt; the girls crowded into corners, jumped upon side-boards, window-sills, and book-cases, contriving all manner of ways to escape capture. Just at this mo ment, old Mrs. Curtiss, who lived over the way, came from the old folks' room to the parlor door, to see what she called the "carrying on." She was a neighborly old lady, and always liked to be around on great occasions. A cancer had destroyed her nose many years before, and she wore a false one made of silver, covered with flesh-col ored kid. Her spectacles were fastened to it in such a manner that it was difficult to detect the deception, and many who had known her for a long time, were not aware of the real value of Carrie did not eat the whole she could leave the spectacles came off together and were resumed in

Just as she appeared at the parlor door, Jared happened to make a dive in that direction, and grasped the old lady around the waist. Before she could recover herself from the astonishment, Jared passed his hand over her face to ascertain whom he had caught, and in so doing, knocked off the spectacles, nose and all. A loud roar burst from the company. Wilcox pulled the bandage from his eyes, and on beholding what he had done, rolled back on the carpet in convulsive hughter. Mrs. Curtiss picked up her property, and without stopping to say "good-bye," flounced out of the house, and harried to her own donied! It may be well here to state that she never visited the Baldwina again, and no overtures from them could pacify her. She never forgot it.

Another game was started, succeeded by some playing on the piano and singing, until some one proposed playing forfeits, and the motion was accepted. Eli heard this with dismay; he had had some experience in playing forfeits, and had found that redeeming them before a whole room full of folks was a difficult operation. However, he had to do as the rest did, and "Twirl the Platter" was the chosen game. They each had a number. Eli's number was nine, and that

he had to do as the rest did, and "Twirl the Platter" was the chosen game. They each had a number. Eli's number was nine, and that number was called more frequently than any other; but Ely was spry as any cat, and always caught the platter before it was done spinning. A large quantity of handkerchiefs, rings and penknives were accumulated as pawns, but none of them belonged to Eli. At last Carry Brooks' that cake lell on his gouty toe. I nitted you both.

of them belonged to Eli. At last Carry Brooks' that cake fell on his gouty toe, I pitied you both, turn came to twirl it; she gave the dish a gentle ever so much."

twist, and called out "nine." Eli started, but Eli was astonished at these words from Carrie the plate was motionless when he reached it, and he was called upon for a forfeit. He offered his of the party, and one of all others that appeared the plate was motioniess when he reached it, and he was called upon for a forfeit. He offered his large silk bandanna, and the game went on. At length came the redeeming of the forfeits. Seth Pike was elected judge, and after being blindfolded so that he could not know to whom the forfeits belonged, he took a seat. Albert Carter held up a plain gold ring, and said:

"This is a lady's pawn, and what shall she do to redeem it?"

"She shall measure off four yards of love ribbon with Hiram Flagg, and cut it off every half yard," said the judge.

Hiram immediately stepped forward, wiping his mouth with a bright yellow handkerchief, as if it was watering in anticipation of the delightful treat. The ring belonged to Almira Shumway, a quick, smart little girl, who advanced buite briskly to redeem her property. They both appeared to understand how to measure löve ribbon, and it was rumored that an extra yard was cut off; but of course it was a mistake in count-

cut off; but of course it was a mistake in count- to.

and choosing Carrie Brooks' side, he "went in."
The first two or three he got pretty well; the next one was harder, and by the time he got through, his hair was ruffled, his shirt unruffled, his dickey broken down, and the bow of his cravat under his left ear, and huge drops of perspispiration stood upon his forehead. He had done his work nobly, and kissed every girl in the room.

The next forfeit was Joe Budd's to redeem which he was ordered to stand out in the room and repeat a verse of peetry. Now, Joe was not will give you in return all that my poor heart can afford."

Which would cause much laughter; but, Carrie, if you can assure met hat I have not loved in vain, and that my hopes for the future may be blended with yours, then I will prove to you that your confidence in me is not misplaced, and my constant care shall be to make myself worthy of you."

"Id do assure, Eli," replied Carrie, placing her hand in his, "that I feel proud of your love, and will give you in return all that my poor heart can afford."

"Which would cause much laughter; but, Carrie, if you can assure me that I have not loved in vain, and that my hopes for the future may be blended with yours, then I will prove to you that your confidence in me is not misplaced, and my constant care shall be to make myself worthy of you."

"The Pilgrim Fathers, where are they,

In silence and in fear!

They still rolled in the bay, as they rolled that day,
With their hymns of lofty cheer." In early childhood, Budd had learned by heart two poems by Mrs. Hemans on the "Pilgrim Fathers," but in his confusion got the two mixed Seth Pike reminded them the last forfeit remained Seth Pike reminded them the last forfeit remained and to redeem it, Eli Goddard was In early childhood, Budd had learned by heart to redeem my forfeit now."

few attempts.

All this time Eli sat in fear and trembling, his red bandanna remained untouched, and he hoped that something would occur to disturb the game before the forleit was proclaimed. At length all the forleit was proclaimed. At length all discord of his his seat as easily as any astonished but Carrie and Eli. No one laughed, but several cried "Good!" and "That was well done!" were disposed of but his. Carter held it up and Almira Shumway now seated herself at the pi-

est, kneel to the prettiest, and kiss the one he loved best." Eli's heart beat violently. How could he perform such a task before such a room full? How could he dare to kiss Carrie Brooks in a public assembly, when he had never been with an account of the funny scenes at Kitty Baldcourageous enough to attempt such a thing in private; and he would kiss no one else, for that would not be acting the truth, and Eli was very A NEW KIND OF DRESS GOODS.

would not be acting the truth, and Eli was very strict on matters of truth. He did not know what to do! All eyes were turned towards him, and every one was calling for him to redeem his pledge. He made an effort and stood up, wishing himself anywhere but there, when to his delight a servant announced that supper was ready. Mrs. Baldwin requested gentlemen to take partners for the supper-room, and it was decided that Eli should redeem his forfeit afterwards.

As usual on such occasions, all the pretty girls were secured by the experienced party-goers, and the young, timid gentlemen had to put up with what there was left. Fortunately he was quite near to Carrie, and to her he offered his arm. On their way to the room he found that they were out of step, and in making a hop to get into step, he trod on Sarah Blake's dress, who was in front, and ripped it nearly off the waist. While stopping to apologise, and find a pin to repair

front, and ripped it nearly off the waist. While stopping to apologise, and find a pin to repair damage, the crowd passed on, and when Eli reached the room with his fair companion, they were obliged to station themselves on the outer edge of the circle, near the door.

The table presented a dazzling appearance. Pyramids of blanc-mange, and monuments of ice-cream towered above ramparts of nice jelly and charlotte russe—sponge cake, stewed oysters, nuts, apples and oranges were placed in admirable codfusion. The gentleman were expected to border, you know'—

some oysters and some frozen pudding.

Poor Eli was completely nonplussed. He had heard of oyster-stews, and knew them by sight,

fare tapisser sa fille—for the first three years. but as for frozen pudding he didn't know what in the world that could be; but he decided to do the world that could be; but he decided to do his best, so he chowed his way to the table, and after some vain attempts he contricted to fill a father that the could be the part of the could his skill to keep it from spilling that it took it best to return with that and then get the multiple of the part o his best, so he elbowed his way to the table, and articulate sentences, he made his way to the table, determined upon securing the frozen pudding. Seeing a fork, he stuck it into several

When Kitty was purchasing her confectionery, she happened to see in the window a very handsome circular loaf of cake, intensely ornamented with cupids and gilt; on enquiring its price, she was informed that it was composed of lignum vite, and was only used as a show. Kitty thought it would look well in the centre of the supper-table, so she hired it for the purpose. It was about as large as the crown of a hat, and weighed three or four pounds. Eli aimed his fork at this, and finding it impenetratable, concluded that it must be frozen pudding surely, so taking a knife he endeavored to procure a slice, but found he could not get off a crumb. He then concluded that it was not very large, and if Miss

It was now Carrie's turn to blush, but Eli could

cut off; but of course it was a mistake in counting.

"This is a gentleman's forfeit, and what shall he do to redeem it?" said Albert Carter, holding up a pearl-handled knife.

"He shall go to Rome," solemnly pronounced the judge.

"Going to Rome means kissing every girl in the room. The knife was Jared Wilcox's; so he arose, looked carefully around as if to see which was the best end of the room to commence on, and choosing Carrie Brooks' side, he "went in."

The first two or three he got pretty well: the

and repeat a verse of poetry. Now, Joe was not a man of letters, although he was clerk in the post-office, and knew nothing about poetry. He hesitated and then went forward, and after man, and he felt as if he could make a speech in man, and he could make a speech in man, an scratching his head a moment, delivered the fol-

a turkey without making a single mistake.

A few more words passed between the lovers, when laughing voices warned them that some body was coming.
"Well, Carrie," said Eli, "I shan't be afraid

Fathers," but in his confusion got the two mixed together.

A loud burst of mirth from the assembly caused the discomfited Budd to retreat to his seat. The idea of the Pilgrims still rolling in Massachusetts Bay was sufficient to keep the company merry for some time. Then Susy Clark had to "make a plow" with George Dewey, and Mark Adams was bidden to read one of Artemus Ward's letters aloud without laughing, which of course he couldn't do, so the judge excused him after a few attempts.

Irom the supper-name, and as order.

Seth Pike reminded them the last forfeit remained unredeemed; and to redeem it, Eli Goddard was to "bow to the wittiest, kneel to the prettiest, and kiss the one he loved best."

Eli immediately arose, and remarked that such a task was very easy to perform, inasmuch as there was but one in the room on whom he could bestow all these homages, crossed to where Carrie sat, made a graceful buw, and then bending on one knee, raised her hand to his lips and kissed it; he then returned to his seat as easily as any

"This is the last forfeit, a gentleman's—what A cotillion was soon formed, and the evening "This is the last forfeit, a gentleman's—what shall he do to redeem it?"

Now Seth Pike, the judge, had been wondering where Eli Goddard's handkerchief was; so when he heard that this was the last forfeit he felt sure it was Eli's. He had reserved for him a task which he knew from experience was a hard one to perform, especially for any one disposed to diffidence, so he sentenced Eli to "bow to the witting fidence, so he sentenced Eli to "bow to the witting fidence, so he sentenced Eli to "bow to the witting fidence, so he sentenced Eli to be to the prettiest, and kiss the one he be was engaged.

ble codfusion. The centleman were expected to help their partners. Carrie said she would like Then a man will take a wife without dower

OUR ENGLISH TONGUE.

nondescript looking mixtures, but they were all too soft to be frozen.

When Kitty was purchasing her confectionery,
June number against that abominable perfume,

The editor of the Portland Courier thinks her nose. At night when she retired, nose and spectacles came off together and were resumed in morning.

Carrie the motivate transmission of the return tran

"Yes, scores of them no doubt; and it isn't so much matter for these; but for every one that's killed some one's bread and butter is gone. family fireside Tak. Some wife or child will starve for every man that's killed to-night, most likely." "You know they will be helped," said Eben;

BITTING ON THE SHORE The tide has chi'd away:
more with dashings 'gainst the adamant rocks,
r orayings assists on-weed false that mocks.
The hase of garden gay:
No laugh of little wavelets at their play:
tucid pools reflecting heaven's clear beaw;
h storm and caim alike are ended now. "We help the poor, you know we do."
"No one ever helped me," said the man.
"You! You don't need help. You're the confectioner I buy my candy of, aren't you?"

The rocks oit gray and lone; e shifting and is spread as smooth and dry, at not a tide might ever have swept by, Stirring it with rude mean; Oaly some weedy fragments billy thrown rot beneath the siy, to il what has been; a Desolation's self has grown servere.

After the mountains rise,
And the broad estuary whiens out,
All sunshine; wheeling round and round about
Seaward, a white bird files;
A bird? Nay, seems it rather in these eyes
A spirit, o'er Eternity's dim sea
Calling—"Come thou where all we glad souls be."

O life, O silent shore,
Where we sit patient: O great sea beyond,
To which we turn with solenn hope and fond,
But sorrowful no more;
But little while, and then we too shal looar
Like white-wing'd sca-birds in the Infinite Deep:
Till then, Thou, Father, wilt our spirits keep.
ss Mutock.

EBEN'S LESONS. table, was a delightful contrast to the dismal pic-tures he had been looking at, and brought to his Eben Harris sat in the window of his father's handsome house, gazing out upon the city street. His face was troubled and unpleasant, and his voice very discontented as he complained to himself, "I wish my father wasn't so stingy! Just that box of colors is all I ask for, and he won't let me have them! I don't believe my uncle Joe ever refuses Frank one thing he asks for, and I

never get anything I want ! ' rever get anything I want!"

From the appearance of Eben and of everything about him it was easy to conclude he was a rich man's son. He wore costly clothes, and was half covered with the rich and heavy curtains that shaded the handsomely furnished parlor where he sat. Rosewood and velvet, marble and silver, and costly ornaments gathered from all parts of the earth, gleamed from every side of the lofty rooms through the gathering twilight For the sun had long since sunk behind the high tops of the houses opposite, and was now throw ing a rich red light on the sides of corner houses and burnishing the neighboring church steeple till its ball and cross shone like a second sun.

will say nothing at present, but confine this little essay to a sketch of old Major, who has been our Eben had been sitting half an hour in the win then had been sitting half an hour in the window-seat, harboring unhappy thoughts about his disappoinment, until it seemed to him he was about the most ill-used boy in all the city. The fact was, he had nothing else to do just then, and he felt perfectly justified in complaining, so long as he complained only to himself. He thought a good many hard things of his father—thoughts he would not of spoken in his hearing was harnessed was on the top of the Alleghanies. He was then three years old, and had followed the carriage for several days' journey from Ohio. He seemed playful as a kitten and gentle as a lamb. He moved off so gracefully, that in a few thoughts he would not of spoken in his hearing for a good deal. Yet I will not say his feelings were very different from those of any other boy who is considerably petted when his cherished wish

"I don't believe there is a boy in school that don't get what he wants easier than I do. I don't see as I am any better off than poor men's boys. I am sure I never have what I want! I wish I was a man, and could do as I pleased!"

And his mind wandered off into the future, and back again to the present, busy with a thousand vagues fancies, while the early winter's twilight began to fall along the street, and to darken the

"I wish I could carn my own living, and then I could do as I should have a mind to with my money!" he said at length, half aloud.
"Ha! Ha! Eben is that your wish?" laughed a strange voice behind the curtain. Eben started. What there might be in the recesses of those what there might be in the recessed the shadowy parlors to laugh at him he could not say. But in a moment it was pretty plain that an odd face was peering at him from between the he looked as if he understood the case; and as he looked as if he understood the case; and as

"Let me show you some people who carn their own living my boy," continued the voice, while the face grinned not very pleasantly, for the confectioner had lost part of his front teeth, probably through eating too much candy when he was

"Stay there, then, if you please," said Eben.
"Look out of the window," said his compan-

Eben looked out of the window, and for the first time since he had sat there, really observed what was passing. There were a good many people hurrying through the cold, their faces

scholar and and a smart boy."

Scholar and and a smart boy. I should think he'd try

"If he's a smart boy, I should think he'd try locks are white as the paper on which I write locks are white as the paper on which I write the locks are white as the paper on which I write the locks are white as the paper on which I write the locks are white as the paper on which I write the locks are white as the paper on which I write the locks are white as the paper on which I write the locks are white as the paper on which I write the locks are white as the paper on which I write the locks are white as the paper on which I write the locks are white as the paper on which I write the locks are white as the paper on which I write the locks are white as the paper on which I write the locks are white as the paper on which I write the locks are white as the paper on which I write the locks are white the locks are and do something better for a living," said Eben.
"There isn't much that's better for boys in a city to do. There's my friend John, the porter. A stinging night for you, John, with that poor coat. Your cough won't improve under it."
"How miserable he looks," said Eben; "what's

the matter with him?"

"Poor people that work for a living can't choose their work, and they may as well die by their work as die for the want of it. It's about as broad as long, you see. That young woman turning the corner there—do you see her? She has been walking the streets all day to find something to do. She has been disappointed, though, wherever she has tried. She is alone in the world—no money, no work, but too proud to beg. I shouldn't wonder if she should starve some night in her lonesome room. She has been delicately brought up; she finds it hard to struggle alone in the selfish city."

Humor. About five P. M., is his hour, when you can see him heading as if homeward, and carrying thitherward a brown paper enveloped parcel. From long familiarity with this feature of his personality, we had come to designate his otherwise anonymousness, as "the man with the bundle." It may have been imagination on our part, but as we met him the other cold afternoon, his face seemed so absolutely radiant with the heat of genial bencvolence, that we thought the themometer at Milk street went up two degrees as he passed. We determined to make an effort to know more about him.

alone in the selfish city."
"Hasn't she any friends at all? She must

"I'm freezing," said Eben; "why didn't you wait for me to put on my overcoat? It was right in the hall."
"You're as well off as the rest of us without an overcoat; walk fast and keep warm," was the reply. As they hurried along they continued to meet more and more of the poverty-stricken. They passed many slender, sad-faced women, carrying assed to house, (No. fifteen hundred and somegreat paper bundles. The confectioner said these

"How much do they earn?" asked Eben.
"Oh, less than enough to keep soul and body together; some two dollars a week, some three: and they nearly all have children and lazy or drunken husbands to support."

Soon they came to a densely crowded street, close to the rear and glare of the fire. It was a factory where an explosion had taken place and caused a fire.

"The operatives are all there was of him to fail—and isn't in the last week—all there was of him to fail—and isn't in the last week—all there was of him to fail—and isn't in the last week—all there was of him to fail—and isn't in the last week—all there was of him to fail—and isn't in the last week—all there was of him to fail—and isn't in the last week—all there was of him to fail—and isn't in the last week—all the last week in the last week in the last week is a soon as I get home."

"Were, Washington street) immediately; I shall want it as soon as I get home."

"Two different men," suggested we, as the clerk closed the door after him.

"Very," was the reply. "The man with the bundle is Mr. —, the honest owner of hundreds of thousands, and there never was a subscription paper yet that didn't get his name for something has been dear the last week and the door after him.

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stranger. "Dreadful! Had they been permitted to stop work at six o'clock they would have Two different men, indeed! We shall take off our hat the next time we meet Mr. --- on the "Will many be killed, do you suppose?" asked Eben shuddering with cold and terror. sidewalk. Long may he live and carry bundles to make people happy.—Congregationakst.

hours, my wife took the reins, and drove for miles. He commenced his working career nobly.

"Confectioner!" laughed he; "no, indeed: I'm the Red Magician! But I see they need me."

And drawing up his long, tattered gown, and shouting aloud, he rushed into the thickest of the crowd and disappeared, leaving Eben alone. Just then a voice shouted in his ear, Eben, Eben

while some one pulled his arm and shook him vio-

lently. "Eben, why don't you come to tea?"

He turned and saw his little sister Marion

standing beside him under the curtain by the parlor window.

"The tea-bell rang long ago, and I have been looking for you all over the house. What have you been dreaming about?"

"Dreaming!" repeated Eben, looking up to the place in the curtains where the face had been;

but there was nothing there now but a red re-flection from the street-lamp. Rubbing his eyes he rose and followed Marion to the tea-room.

mind a deep feeling of shame as he remembered his discontented murmurings against his father, who provided all these comforts. Penitence took

the place of his ill humor in a moment, and he sat

down to the table with a thankful heart. His

mother perceived that he was in a very different frame of mind from that in which he left her an

ing Marion said something about the box of water colors, he blushed and said quickly, "Never mind the colors, I don't want them at all." His mother noticed his face and asked nothing. She knew

there were many ways by which right feelings could find their way into her son's mind. It was enough for her to perceive that they were there.

OLD MAJOR, THE NOBLE HORSE.

Of the coal-black Nancy, Charley, and Bob, I

carriage horse since the spring of 1850. He re-ceived his military title from our Johnny, with whom he was a great favorite. The first time he

cheerful glow of the room, with its spread

and never betrayed the trust we reposed in him He had a remarkable breadth of brain, and a clear, full eye. His color was a deep red bay. He seemed to comprehend in a moment what was to be done, and evinced a readiness to do it. He soon learned, when harnessed in the stable, to fol-low without being led, and when the shafts were lifted, to walk under and back to the right place. Before he was five years old, he would pass through the gate-way alone, taking the carriage from the carriage-house to the front door, making from the carriage-house to the front door, making the proper curves as well as if guided by a skillful driver. I would pass to the house over the lawn, and find the Major at his post. I had trained him to stop suddenly, at a given word, without the slightest pressure of the rein. I found this a great convenience many times. Once, with a sleigh-load of merry little girls and boys we made a sudden curve, capsized, and were sent sprawling into the snow. The word was given. I can't say that the Major laughed, but an odd face was peering at him from between the curtains, a face very much like that of the conscious was could gather ourselves up again, he soon as we could gather ourselves up again, he school, red and spare, with a little pinched nose, sending a hill, the hold-back strap broke, and a shock of fiery the carriage was precipitated against him, cut-ting him so that he carried the mark ever after. He was on a fast trot at the time, but the accustomed signal was enough. While the shaft-bar

pressed against his legs, he held back the carriage until I blocked the wheels and extricated him I will risk the fear of being laughed at, and own that I went to his head, and put my arm around his neck, and caressed him. In nine years' driving, I never knew him to make a false what was passing. There were a good many people hurrying through the cold, their faces bent towards the ground, for a sharp northwest wind was blowing up the street. These were not the handsome, well-dressed promenaders that walked the same way an hour before. They were all snugly housed in warm pleasant rooms, amid cheerful families. But these were laboring men with bent shoulders and rough faces, in coarse great-coats, plodding home with their dinners pails; pale, thinly clothed women carrying great baskets or young children; blue-faced little cashboys hurrying to and fro with bundles, their noses buried in their comforters; servant-girls and street-venders, and now and then a beggar loitering about a barrel, the wind playing with his rags.

"Do you see that boy with those heavy picture-frames?" said the strange man. "His father died a year ago, and he had to be taken from school to earn his own living. He works in a newspaper office down town, for seventy-five cents a week. He works hard from morning till night, and earns hardly enough to keeh him from starving. Fortunately his mother is alive, and they manage to keep together. If it wasn't for that, he would have to starve or steal. He was a good scholar and and a smart boy."

"If he's a smart boy, I should think he'd try "Farewell, old Major. Should I live until my the head, and he came near taking my sholdir officially in the stranger man and the tim to him than the laugh of a locomotive was no more to him than the laugh of a locomotive was no more to him than the laugh of a lower was no more to him than the laugh of a girth. He had his eccentricties, however. He always evinced displeasure at the tightening of a girth. Years ago, when the buy who named that tem to him than the laugh of a girth. Years ago, when the buy who named that the time the mone to him than the laugh of a girth. Years ago, when the buy who named that the ilines. He always evinced displeasure at the tightening of a girth. Years ago, when the buy who named that the time the moner to hi

while memory retains its empire in my mind, this faithful old friend will not be forgoten .- Joseph

THE MAN WITH THE BUNDLE

"They've no right to do work that kills them—tis suicide," said Eben with emphasis.

"Poor people that work for a living can't choose their work, and they may as well die by can see him heading as if homeward, and carry-

about him. To-day our desire was gratified. Turning into

"No matter I'm strong," and out he went with such a glow in his face, that one could imagine it lighted up the new dim sidewalk, rods ahead, as a locomotive burner illuminates its track. Another well-known street face passed him in

IN ONE-POUND-BARS—a new article, highly praised by those who have used it. For sale by DORR & CRAIG, 41

ATTEST: J. BURTON, Register.
A true copy of the petition and order thereon.
ATTEST: J. BURTON, Register.

A TER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

Poetically, it is very well. Practically, I object to it. Has it ever "a decent dress," although the family seamstress works from morning till night of every day in the year, taking in and letting out, lengthening and shortening, narrowing here and widening there. The very first day a new dress is worn, don't "aweet sixteen" tear it, and that in a most completious place, and in the most zig-sag manner. Could she "help it, when there is always a protruding nail or spinter level, year, and observed when she wears new gaiters? And when she wants her ambrella at school, isn't the "masty thing" always at home, and when she needs it at home, is it not always perversely at school? Don't "sweet sixteen" when she takes a notion to sit down and sew, always locate herself by the side of the bed, which she sticks full of needles, and going her way straightway forgetteth, till roused by the shrieks of punctured sufferers? Don't "sweet sixteen" always leave the street door open, and the gas in her room burning at high pressure all night? Does she ever own a boot-lacing, or a large state of the contraction of the principal street and the gas in her room burning at high pressure all night? Does she ever own a boot-lacing, or a

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treat with a purgative medicine. I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believer feet
feet
value them highly. or supper, or prefer wholesome food to saccharine and dyspeptic messes? Is she ever ready to go to bed of a night, or get up of a morning? Don't she always insist on wearing high heels to her boots, which are constantly locating her feet where her head should be! Don't she always,

garments, repine at the superior color and fit of Bilious Disorders-Liver Complaints.

Billieus Disorders—Liver Complaints.

From Dr. Theodore Bell of New York City.

Not only are your Pills andmarbly adapted to their purpose a an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have, in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of billious complaints than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

BILLENDS OF ANNY FERN.

SOWS

All kinds of GRAIN

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GRAIN

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GRASS SEED

perfectly;

GRASS SEED

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SOWS

All kinds of GRAIN

AND

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GRASS SEED

perfectly;

DY ARTMENY OF THE INTENIOR, Wast ington. D. C., 7th Feb., 1860.

Sir:—I have used your Pills and general and hospital practice ever since you made then and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathertie we empty y. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, maequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements o. that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of bilious disease so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours,

ALONZO BALL, M. D.,

Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Diarrhea. Relax, Worms.

Every Farmer should have one of these great labor saving and

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Fits, etc.
From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

GIVE hotter that they are manufacturers of Reposers oil and proprietors of the trade mark of that name, and whereas it has come to their knowledge that other persons, either fraudulently or through ignorance, are selling in the market, under that name, common Coal Oils of dark color, offensive smell and poor quality for burning and lubricating, and Kerosene Oils adulterated with Camphene, Burning Fluid, Coal Tar and Rosin Napthas, and other delectrious substances, to the damage of both ourselves and the consumers. The present is to caution our customers and consumers generally gainst said imposition and we would request that when doubt exists in regard to having obtained the pure Kerosene Oil can be obtained in any quantity of cannot be protect us in our just rights.

The Pure Portland Kerosene Oil can be obtained in any quantity of Kennebec.

The Pertrinos of DORCAS B. MERRILL, Administratrix on the estate of Joseph F. Mesanill, late of Monmouth, in the County of Kennebec.

The Pertrinos of DORCAS B. MERRILL, Administratrix on the estate of Joseph F. Mesanill, late of Monmouth, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, respectfully represent that the personal estate of said deceased died seized and possessed of certain real estate, respectfully represent that he personal estate of said deceased died seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in said dominouth, and described as follows, viz:—an undivided fourth of a lot of wood land, owned in common with Henry P. Torsey and others. That an advantageous offer has been made to her for said real estate, of thirty-five dollars, including the reversion of the widow's dower therein, and that the interest of all concerned will be promoted by an immediate acceptance thereof. Said Administratrix therefore prays that she may be authorized to accept of said offer, and sell said real estate to the person making the same.

DORCAS B. MERRILL.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, at Aggusta, on the fourth Monday of November, 1361.

On the petition aforesai

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of November, 1861.

On the petition aforesaid, Oadragne, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of December next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate them to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

ATEST: J. BURTON, Register

A true copy of the Petition and Order thereon.

ATEST: J. BURTON, Register.

51*

TNO ALMARY OF PROBABLE AND AUGUSTA, OR ALL AND

sons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

ATTEST: J. BURTON, Register

A true copy of the Petition and Order thereon.

ATTEST: J. BURTON, Register.

51*

TO the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

The Understorse, Guardian of Joseph G. Pinkham, William E. Pinkham and Alden S. Pinkham, minor heirs of ELIAP PINK.

HAM, late of Winslow, in said County, deceased, respectfully represents that said minors are seized and possessed of the following described real estate, viz.—All the interest of said wards in the northerly part of the homestead farm of the said deceased, containing about seventy-8-ve acres, lying in said Winslow:—That an advantageous offer of five hundred doliars has been made for the same, which offer it is for the interest of all concerned immediately to accept, the proceeds of saide to be placed at interest for the benefit of said wards. Said Guardian therefore prays for licease to sell and convey the above described real estate to the person making said offer.

FANNY S. PINKHAM.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, at AUGUSTA, on the fourth Monday of November, 1861.

On the petition aforesaid, Onderson, That notice be given by only the prayer of said petition, with this order thereon, three mall the interest of all days, may yet succeed, and obtain their warrants by applying to me.

I will assist other Agents who have suspended or rejected claims.

Bangor, Sept. 2d 1861.

Bangor, Sept. 2d 1861.

Bangor, Sept. 2d 1861.

With new and very important Improvements

ATTENT J. Berros, Register.

TO the Judge of Prabate within and for the The Perros of GUSTAVUS B. SHOREY, Executor on the state of Davin. Smore, Jr., late of Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testuck, respectfully represents, that the debts and demands against said estate by the sum of about the chebys and demands against said estate by the sum of about the chebys and demands against said estate by the sum of about the chebys and demands against said estate by the sum of about the chebys and demands against said estate by the sum of about the chebys and demands against said estate by the sum of about the chebys and demands against said estate by the sum of about the chebys and demands against said estate by the sum of about the chebys and demands against asid estate by the sum of about the chebys and elements, situate in said Augusta, and the cases, situate in said a for seal of all concerned with the three of the said real states to the person making the same.

GUSTAVUS B. SHOREY.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, at Accurra, on the fourth Monday of November, 1861.

Making them the cheapers as well as the bear in the his market, for the county of Rennebec, on the further of the said real states to will be made therefore persys that he may be authore thereon, three incretions and three cents per line for each subsequent interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and the County of Probate, held as discussed in the substance of th

wallis.
Charles R. Northup, Canning
s, Cornwallis.
G. V. Rand, Wolfville.
P. Burnham, Windsor.
C. S. Stearns, Trure.

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Our Home, o

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Philadelphia.

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> wheat, grown Mr. J. H. W variety of the New York St county, from w seed last wint dryest part of ! slight eminen land planted to it was eaten so was thirteen ! large and plum few bushels of ty who wish to those who inte

We have be